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SIXPENCE.

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OUR KING AND QUEEN REVIVING OLD MEMORIES: "THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF LANCASTER" ARRIVING AT VERSAILLES IN THEIR MUCH-DISCUSSED MERCEDES CAR.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.

The King and Queen on February 4 motored to Versailles in company with M. Détaillé, the famous battle-painter. At the Palace they were received by the Curator, M. de Nolhac. Their Majesties were incognito, and a guide offered his services. "I don't think we require a guide," said his Majesty, smiling, as he gave the man a coin. The Queen recalled Marshal MacMahon's famous ball, given in the Hall of Mirrors in 1878. The absence of a number on the King's car greatly distressed the Paris police. The car was stopped in the Champs Elysées, and again in the Avenue de l'Opéra. The car has now been numbered "447 E5."

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MR. BERNARD SHAW'S "PHILANDERER." AT THE COURT.

BY this time we are accustomed to Mr. Bernard Shaw's fondness for using his Schopenhauerian notion of woman the eternal huntress of man as the *motif* of a comedy of sex. Theatre-goers, therefore, who know their "Man and Superman" will not discover much that is startlingly novel in the long duel between a practised amorist and the woman of whom he has tired which occupies most of the scenes of "The Philanderer," an early Shaw play that has had to wait till this week for a genuine West-End presentation. Its love-passages, written according to the Shavian convention which requires men and women in or out of love to voice their inmost thoughts with brutal candour and unrestraint, are more emotionally strenuous than those of the "Superman" piece, but "The Philanderer" suffers, as its author must have foreseen when he re-styled it for stage production a "topical comedy of the 'nineties," from its out-of-date references to the no longer unpopular Ibsen. It is one of life's ironies that a play which Mr. Shaw himself labelled as unpleasant, and intended as a protest against the "grotesque sexual compacts" often made in matrimony, should have been treated by last Tuesday's Court audience as if it had been a roaring farce. The explanation must be that while Mr. Shaw's characters talk in a dialect which is true enough ideally to be infinitely amusing, and shows a rare knowledge of what the feminine heart conceals, their speech and behaviour conflict so much with that of actual experience that they seem mere creatures of paradox. The comedy, notwithstanding Miss Lillah McCarthy's enforced absence from the bill, was brilliantly acted. Mr. Ben Webster gave the philanderer just the right touch of light-hearted irresponsibility; the colder-tempered and the more passionate and feline candidates for the hero's affections were nicely differentiated by Miss Wynne Mathison and Miss Mary Barton; and that polished comedian, Mr. Eric Lewis, raised the heartiest laugh of the afternoon in the rôle of a military veteran, who, after being given but a year to live, finds his doctor has erred in diagnosis, and complains of the pleasures he has missed.

Recent arrivals at the Carlton Hotel include Prince Heinrich von Leichtenstein. The beautiful suites of private rooms at the Carlton are being much appreciated by entertainers there. Among those who have recently given parties at this hotel or who have been present as guests we may mention Lord Gosford, Lord Gifford, Lord Esher, Lord Sefton, Lord and Lady Clonmell, General Sir John French, the Marquess de Corea, Comte de Luca, Sir George Bullough, and his Excellency Count Metternich.

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THE FAMINE IN SAMARA.

(See Illustrations.)

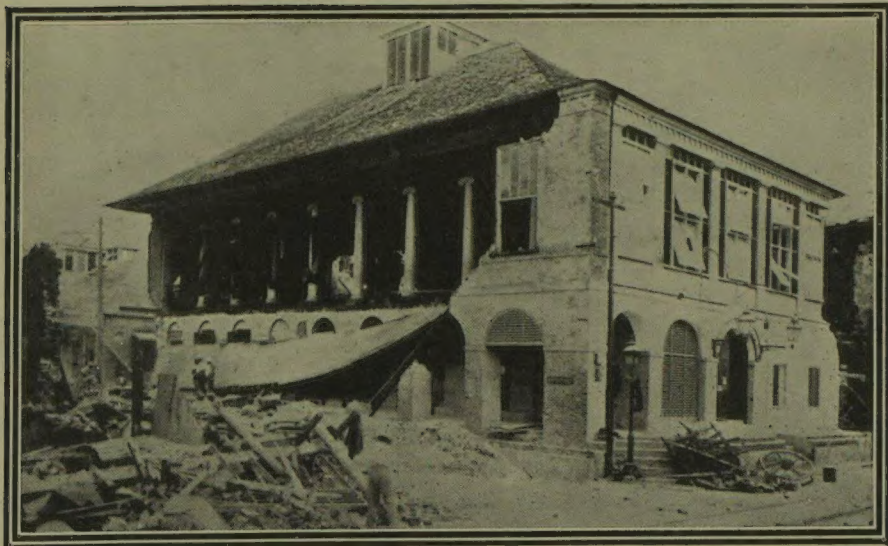
THE wail of famine-stricken peasants comes once more from Russia, that *Mater dolorosa* among nations. Accustomed as we are to look upon Russia as one of the world's great granaries, it is hard to realise now that hundreds of thousands of her people are without bread. But generalisations cannot be applied to things Russian. It is in the south-eastern portion of the Empire, and more particularly in the province of Samara (which is roughly about the size of Ireland) that the cruellest extremities of famine are now being endured, the inevitable result of two successive years of drought and consequent failure of the crops. To such failures Samara is for obvious reasons peculiarly liable. Her bleak and arid plains lie outside the area of rich black clay which characterises the vast arable lands of Russia; nor can the waters of the Volga (which forms the western boundary to the entire length of the province) afford compensation for the ungenerous soil. This soil, the ancient bed of the Aral-Caspian Sea, has been known from the earliest times to be auriferous, but does not offer a lure strong enough to attract the modern prospector or capitalist. In like manner copper and coal are found in places, but not in sufficient quantities to encourage speculation. Samara is, in short, in the unhappy position known as "between two stools," being situated on the outskirts of the grain country, on the one hand, and at the extremity of the mining country on the other, lying at the foot of the great range of Ural mountains, from whose recesses, in the government of Perm more especially, such store of malachite, copper, and precious stones are drawn, and whose lesser slopes make a dividing line between Asiatic Russia and Samara on the north-east.

The present destitution of this unhappy province is emphasised by the evidences which recent excavations have brought to light of the wealth of other days; in the gold and silver treasure from the tumuli of Tcherkask in the neighbouring country of the Don Cossacks, in abundant treasure-trove discovered along the banks of the Volga, and in the bowls and ornaments of delicate workmanship found at Tzarévo (a modern town in the adjoining province of Astrakan, on the Achtuba, a tributary of the Volga), which stands on the site of ancient Sarai, that stately city where the "domed and daring palace" of the Mongol Khans "shot its spires up like fires" until swept away into ash-heaps by a warlike prince of Moscow, in the year 1480. Samara was indeed doomed by its geographical position to be a battle-ground, receiving the first onslaught of the Asiatic invader, now trampled underfoot by the horsemen of Ghengis Khan, now ravaged by the fierce soldiery of Tamerlane. The peace-loving natives, if such there were, must have often sought refuge in the depths of the vast forests which, except in the extreme north, have since been ruthlessly felled, a circumstance to which is ascribed the lack of rainfall in the government. Only an elaborate system of irrigation could avail against the lengthened periods of drought, and extensive engineering works of this description are attended with enormous difficulty in a climate where deep snows lie for five months of the year, and the ground is frozen to a depth of three to four feet.

Thus in all seasons the peasant can but hope for a bare subsistence, and the failure of two successive harvests is more than sufficient to reduce him to his present pitiable condition. Despite large grants already made by the Government, a further sum of £300,000 is needed in order to give each man and woman a penny daily, the barest pittance on which life may be sustained. There is now no question of richer and poorer among the agricultural class: all have sunk to the dead-level of destitution. The Tartar fares better than his Russian brother, in so far that he does not disdain horseflesh nor share those religious scruples which prevent the moujik from killing a pigeon. Bread is, however, more of a necessity to the moujik than meat. A peasant, who received the practical advice to slaughter his cow for food rather than sell it for the price of a few loaves of bread, replied, "Ah, yes! Meat is all right for the foreigner. The Russian can't live on it." On the other hand, he becomes so weak from want of proper sustenance that he is obliged to sell his horse for less than the worth of the hide, to avoid carrying the latter to the nearest railway station, perhaps some twenty miles off. Fodder is only obtainable by the few who can afford to have it brought from Siberia, and the horses and cattle are being sold in the provincial towns for sums of ten shillings to a pound a head. The photograph on another page gives a graphic illustration of this miserable state of things, showing a roofless cottage inhabited by two families, the thatch having been torn away to feed the cattle, while the adjoining *izba* has been completely destroyed to provide fuel. Sufferings so general and so acute have not been known in Samara since the terrible famine of 1891, when the veteran novelist and philanthropist Tolstoy rendered his valuable aid to the starving peasantry, among whom he had beforetime spent happy days.

But, while present help is most urgently needed, it is possible to look on this dark hour as that which precedes the dawn of better days. That great pioneer of commerce, the Siberian Railway, forming, as it does at the capital town, Samara, a junction with the Volga, the noblest waterway of Russia, must needs scatter the largesse of prosperity on its imperial progress. The trade not of the capital only, but of the entire province, will gradually feel the stimulus of fresh markets; factories here, as elsewhere in Russia, will increase in numbers, replacing the primitive and unreliable products of household industries; and he who now extends a helping hand to Samara may have the satisfactory assurance that he is assisting, not a case of chronic indigence, but one where there is a reasonable presumption of future solvency. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. Isaac Sharp, Devonshire House, 12, Bishopsgate Without.—C. HAGBERG WRIGHT.

A PICTURE GALLERY OF CURRENT NEWS.



THE RUINS OF KINGSTON POST-OFFICE.



THE RUINS OF KINGSTON ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

EARTHQUAKE HAVOC AT KINGSTON: THE REMAINS OF TWO GREAT PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Roman Catholic Church of Kingston was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The church, which stood in Duke Street, was damaged past repair. The same fate overtook nearly every church in the town. The post-office was very much damaged, and so also were the Supreme Court and the Sessions Court. The Treasury building withstood the first shock.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



Lord Kitchener. Amir.

WARRIOR CHIEFS OF THE EAST AND WEST: THE AMIR AND LORD KITCHENER WITH THE AFGHAN AND BRITISH STAFFS AT AGRA.

The Amir went from Peshawur to Agra, where he was formally received by Lord Minto, the Viceroy, by Lord Kitchener, and other high officials. A great part of the time was occupied in military displays. The Amir saw a review of 30,000 troops. Two entire Divisions, mobilised as if for war, marched past en masse, and the following day a sham fight was arranged for his Majesty. Our photograph was taken on the day of the review.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY BOLAK.]

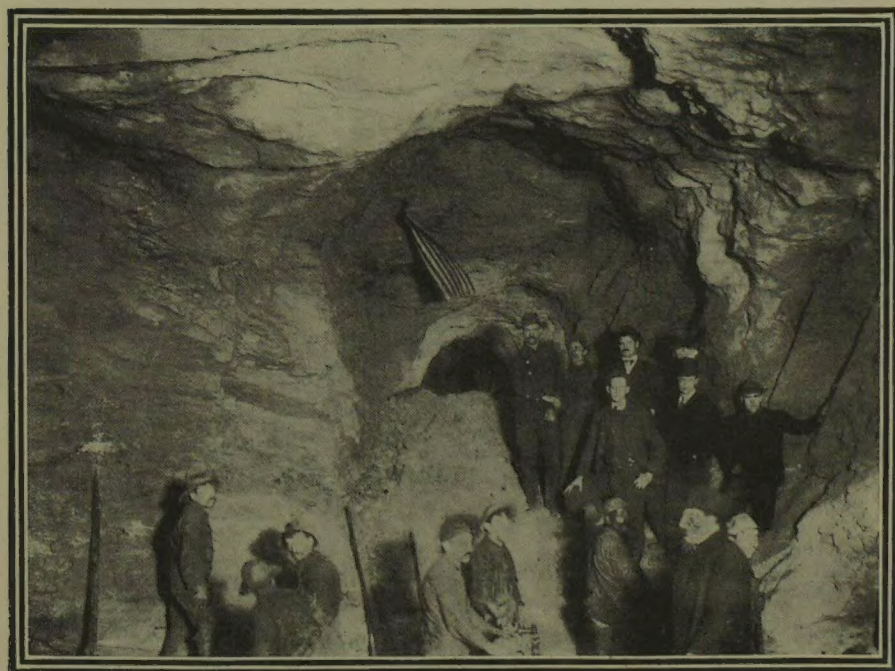


Photo. Topical.

AN UNDERGROUND CELEBRATION IN THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY TUNNEL BELOW NEW YORK.

Eighty-five feet below Third Avenue, in New York, 175 rock-drillers celebrated the bringing together of two headings of the Pennsylvania Railway Tunnel. The men waved flags, decorated their foreman, and decorated a little mule, "Cupid," that has not seen daylight since March.



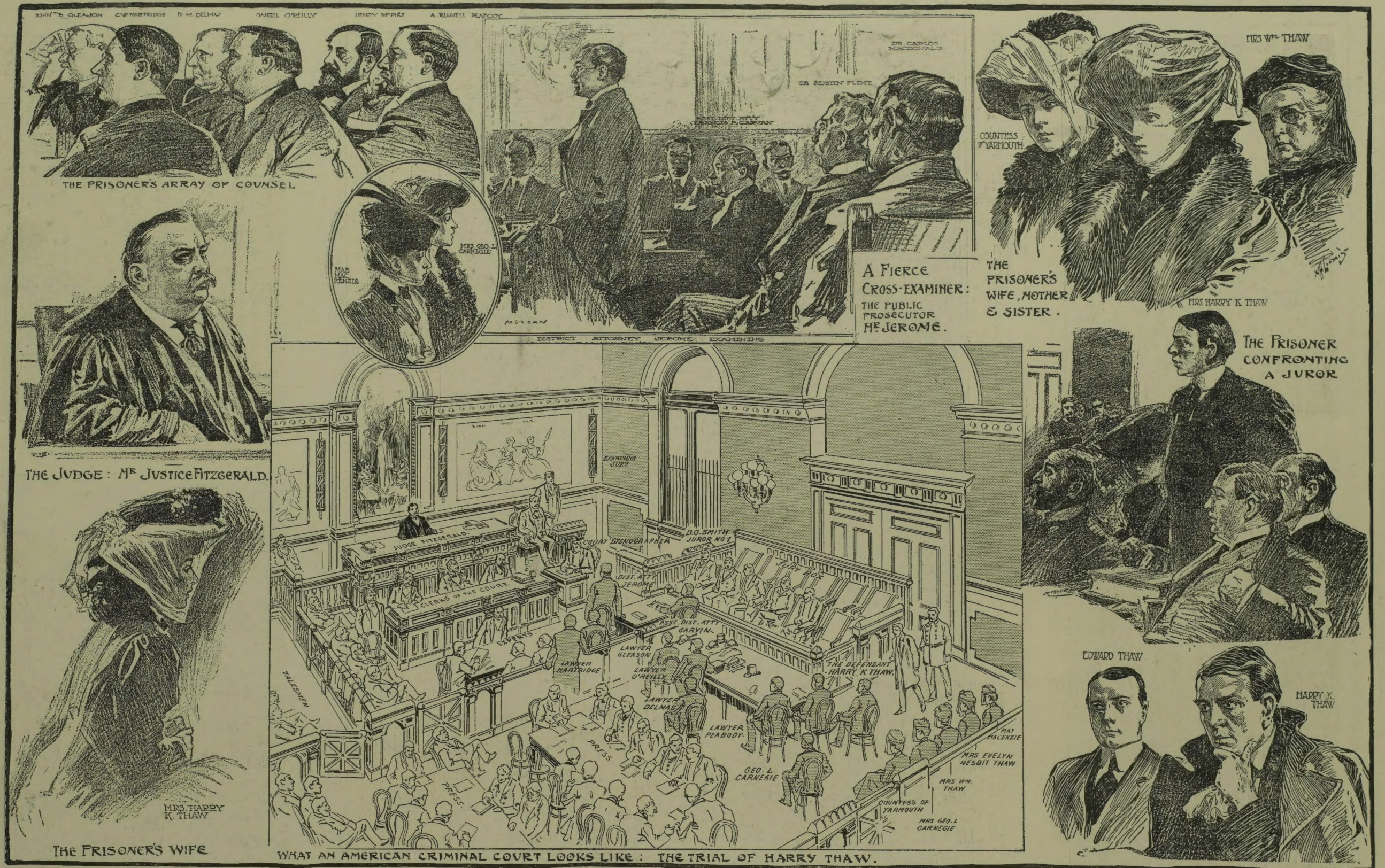
Photo. Dixon.

DOWN ON THE STRAW: PROTECTED GROUND AT THE SCOTTISH-WELSH FOOTBALL MATCH.

Scotland met Wales in Edinburgh, on the Inverleith grounds, on February 2. The game resulted in a victory for Scotland by three points, the scores being six to three. In spite of the frost the ground, which had been well protected, was in good order.

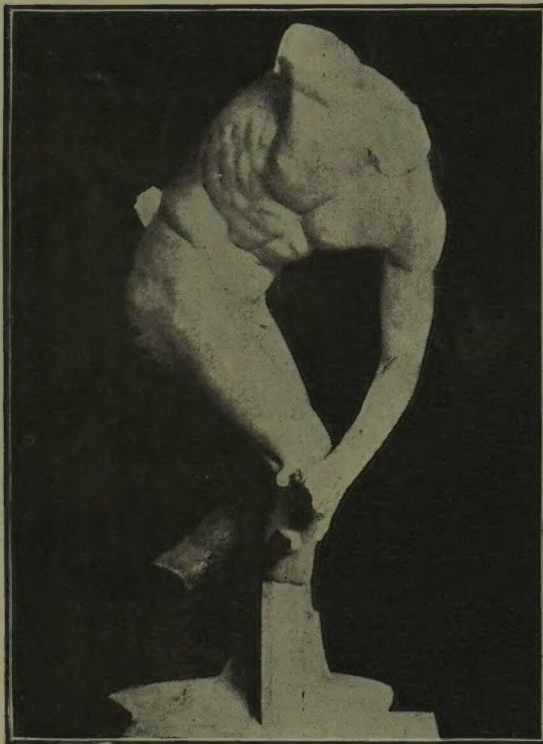
AMERICA'S MOST SENSATIONAL MURDER TRIAL: THE THAW CASE IN PROGRESS.

SKETCHES IN COURT BY COURTESY OF THE "NEW YORK HERALD."



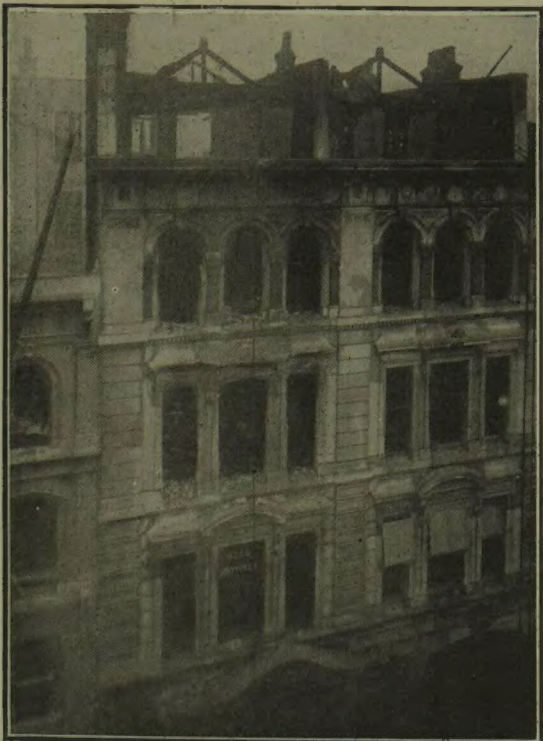
CHIEF ACTORS IN THE GREAT LIFE-AND-DEATH DRAMA NOW IN PROGRESS IN NEW YORK.

After tedious preliminaries, the actual trial of Harry Thaw for the murder of Stanford White has begun. The defence wish to show hereditary insanity, and the first expert witness, Dr. Wiley, was ruthlessly crushed by the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Jerome, who showed a closer knowledge of mental pathology than the doctor. There was little doubt that the prisoner's wife would be called, as she left the court when witnesses were asked to retire. The accused has a great array of the ablest counsel to aid him in his fight for life.



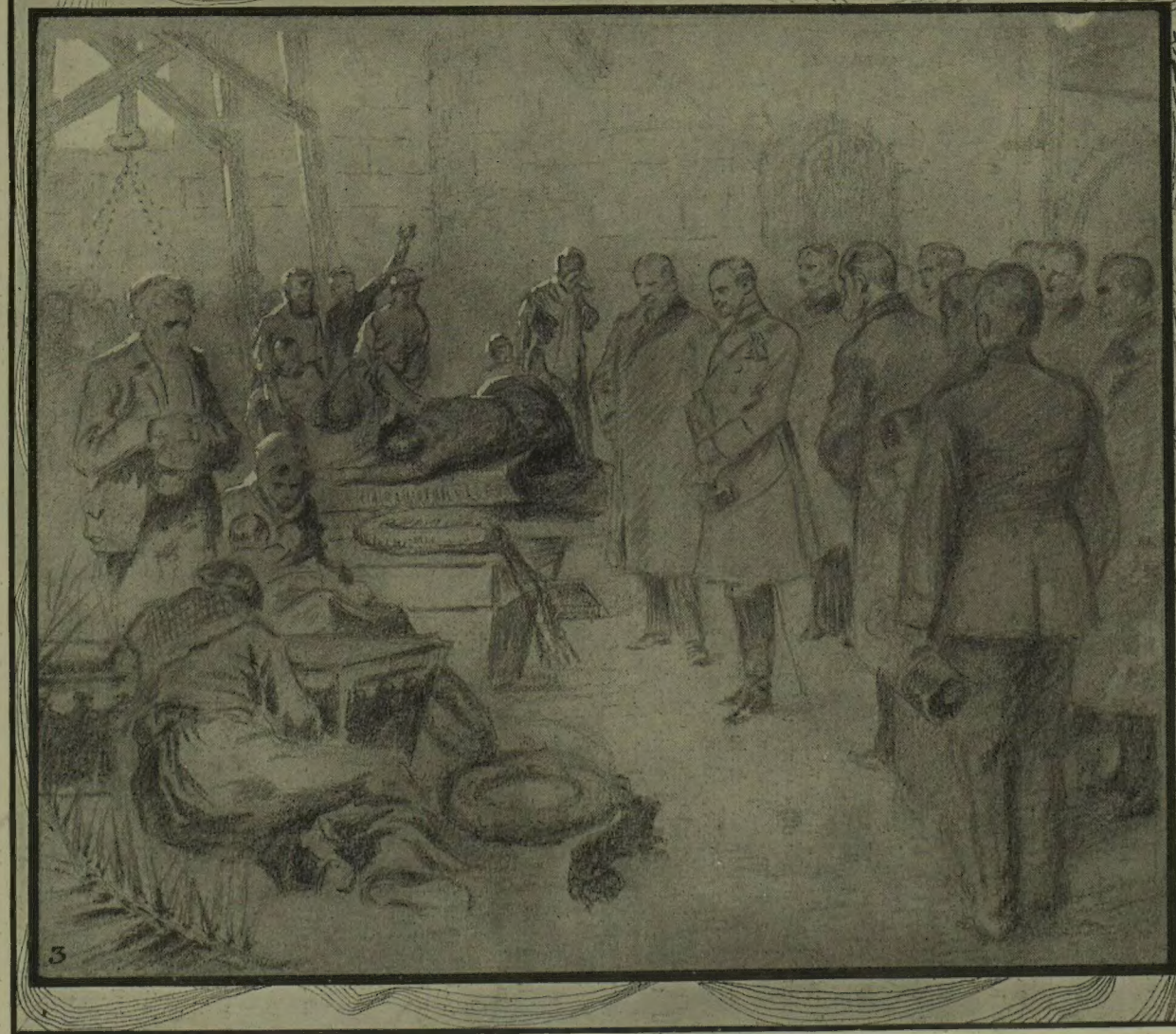
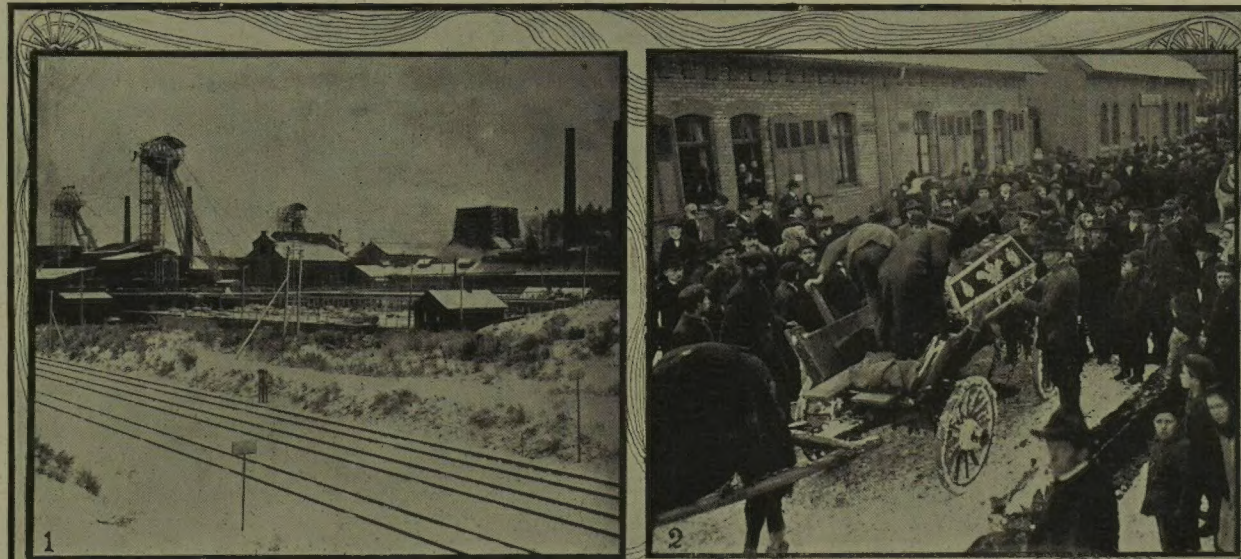
UNEARTHED BY QUEEN ELENA'S OWN HANDS;
A FINE TORSO OF A DISCOBOLUS.

In the Royal Reserve at Castelporziano, where the King and Queen of Italy spend holidays, Queen Elena, who is an enthusiastic archæologist, recently discovered this fine Discobolus. Her Majesty actually tore her hands in her eagerness to unearth the relic.



£150,000. DAMAGE IN A CITY FIRE: THE GUTTED
PREMISES IN WOOD STREET.

Fire broke out on the evening of February 4 in a great block of business premises, chiefly silk mercers' and hostlers', in Wood Street, extending back to Milk Street, and bounded on one side by Clement's Court. The flames spread rapidly, and damage to the extent of £150,000 was done.

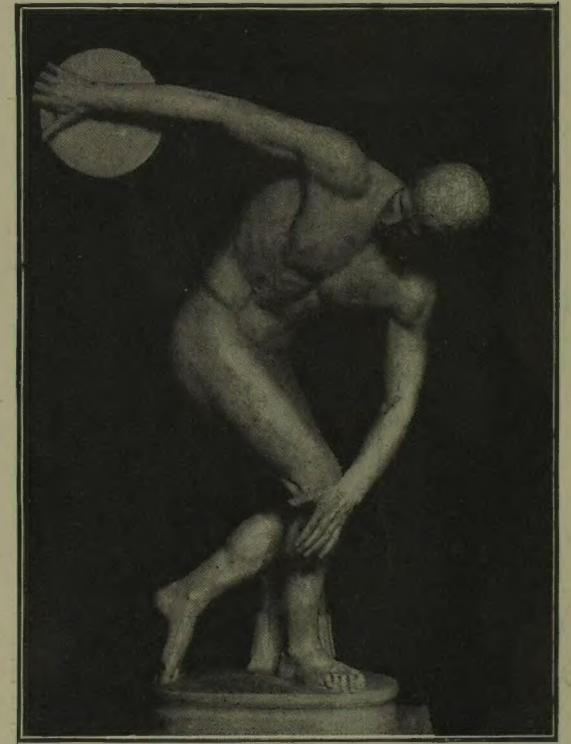


1. A GENERAL VIEW OF THE REDEN MINE. 2. CONVEYING THE VICTIMS TO THE CEMETERY IN CARTS.
3. THE BEARER OF THE KAISER'S SYMPATHY: PRINCE FRIEDRICH LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA VISITING THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

THE HOLOCAUST IN A GERMAN MINE: THE REDEN DISASTER.

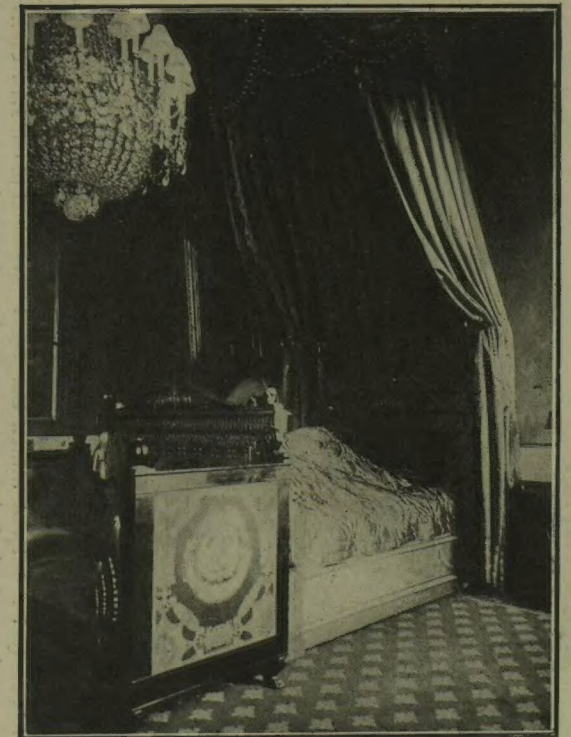
PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL PRESS; SKETCH BY E. ABBO, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN GERMANY.

On the morning of January 28 a terrible explosion occurred in the galleries of the Reden colliery near Saarbruck, one of the Government workings. 600 men were at work in the pit at the time, and of these 163 were killed. Since 1885, 668 deaths by colliery accidents have occurred in Germany.



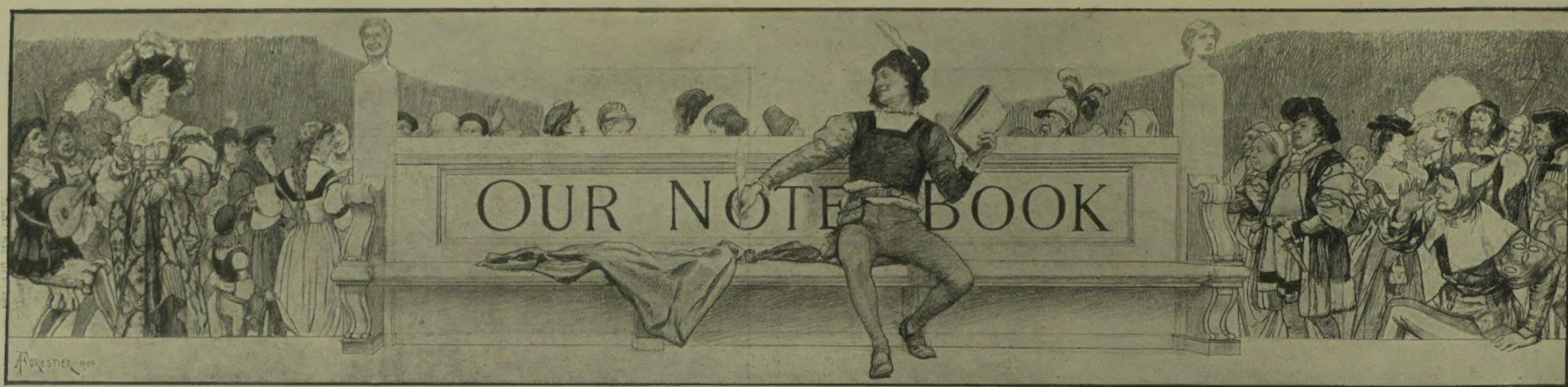
QUEEN ELENA'S DISCOVERY: THE DISCOBOLUS
RESTORED BY PROFESSOR RIZZO.

The torso, which is a copy of the famous Discobolus of Myron in the Vatican Museum, has been restored by Professor Rizzo, the famous archæologist, and has been presented by the King of Italy to the National Museum.



WHERE THE KING SLEEPS IN PARIS: HIS MAJESTY'S
BED-ROOM AT THE EMBASSY.

More than usual interest has been taken in the incognito visit of the King and Queen to Paris, where their Majesties have passed as the Duke and Duchess of Lancaster. Their Majesties have stayed at the British Embassy, where a splendid suite of apartments is reserved for them.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

A WISE man will not lend himself too readily to most of the modern denunciations of law, of lawyers, and of law courts. Especially he will not attack the legal system upon the ground on which it is most commonly attacked; I mean its ceremonial, its solemnity, its antique and especial costume. He will not, at any rate, merely grumble at the signs and symbols, at the silk and stuff and ermine. For the silk and stuff and ermine are the best element in the whole business. Solemnity and speciality are the redeeming points of law. The best part of a barrister is his wig. By far the most humane and genial part of any legal proceedings are the oaths and the ritual phrases. The things a barrister has to do are so odd and partial, in ordinary ethics even so preposterous, that if he is indeed, for the good of Society, to do them at all, it is very much better that he should do them only in a special costume and within special and formal limits, so that he may feel that he is doing something altogether exceptional, something that must not be carried into ordinary life. If putting on an ugly wig makes him feel purely professional, let him put on an ugly wig. If putting on a large cardboard nose would make him feel yet more purely professional, in Heaven's name let him put on a large cardboard nose. It is bad enough that men should have to send other men to death with all the pomp of pontiffs; it would be worse if they sent men to death while lounging about in tweed suits, with the air of stockbrokers at the seaside. It is better to hang men solemnly than to hang them casually. And since the ceremony with its wig and gown is the only thing that prevents law from being mere decimation, of course the modern world, with its characteristic sagacity, attacks not the penal law, but the air of exceptional dignity which alone redeems it.

One of those modern philosophers who seem consumed with a positive and passionate hatred of the elementary ideas of manhood and honour, once undertook to prove to me that there was no moral harm in a journalist writing against his convictions in a newspaper. He said that after all it was only the same thing as a barrister taking any tolerable brief from any client who came. I told him, of course, that if he could convince me that the two things were the same, I should immediately conclude, not that the lying journalist was right, but that the ordinary barrister was wrong. But I also pointed out to him that the two things are not the same; they are not the same because of this ritual of which I have spoken: the wig and gown only exist to prevent their being the same. If Society says that for the purpose of hearing both sides of all cases it is necessary for a certain set of men to say things they don't believe, at least Society says that the thing shall only be done in a particular place, and in a particular uniform, so that everyone may know quite well that it is being done. If a lawyer wears a wig and gown, he may say what he does not think. But then, if he wears a wig and gown, no one need think that he thinks it. If he wore a top hat and a frock coat and said it in the street outside, everyone would assume, in the absence of anything against his character, that he meant things when he said them. And if he wrote it in a newspaper, everyone would assume the same. In order to make my philosopher's parallel really correct it would be necessary to assume that all journalists writing against their convictions distinguished their work in the paper in some especial way; printed the article in some manner which explained to the public that it was most probably a lie. If all dishonest articles were printed in green-ink, the thing might be worked. Only in the case of a certain paper I know (which is said to have a particularly large circulation) the amount of green print there would be in it would be rather trying to the eyes.

But while I have said all this in order to show that I am not ignorant of the advantages of our legal forms, and that I do not entertain a vulgar prejudice that

lawyers are leeches, I think that most sensible men must have been coming of late to feel that the routine and method of our Law Courts needs a great deal of revision. There has been much discussion in the papers about the case of Miss Gertie Millar, who brought an action upon the ground that no one had a right to sell a realistic and apparently homogeneous photograph in which the head belonged to one person and the body to another. And the Court decided, it appears, that people have got a right to sell a realistic and apparently homogeneous photograph of which the head belongs to one person and the body to another. The decision certainly sounds very queer. Sketches, drawings, coloured pictures, would not, of course, come into the question; they are obviously fictitious, and therefore cannot be anything more than insults. But a photograph can be made to look as if it were the complete representation of an actual person who at some time stood as though before the camera.



Photo. Langflier.

THE LATE MARCHIONESS OF HASTINGS.

(SEE "PERSONAL" PAGE.)

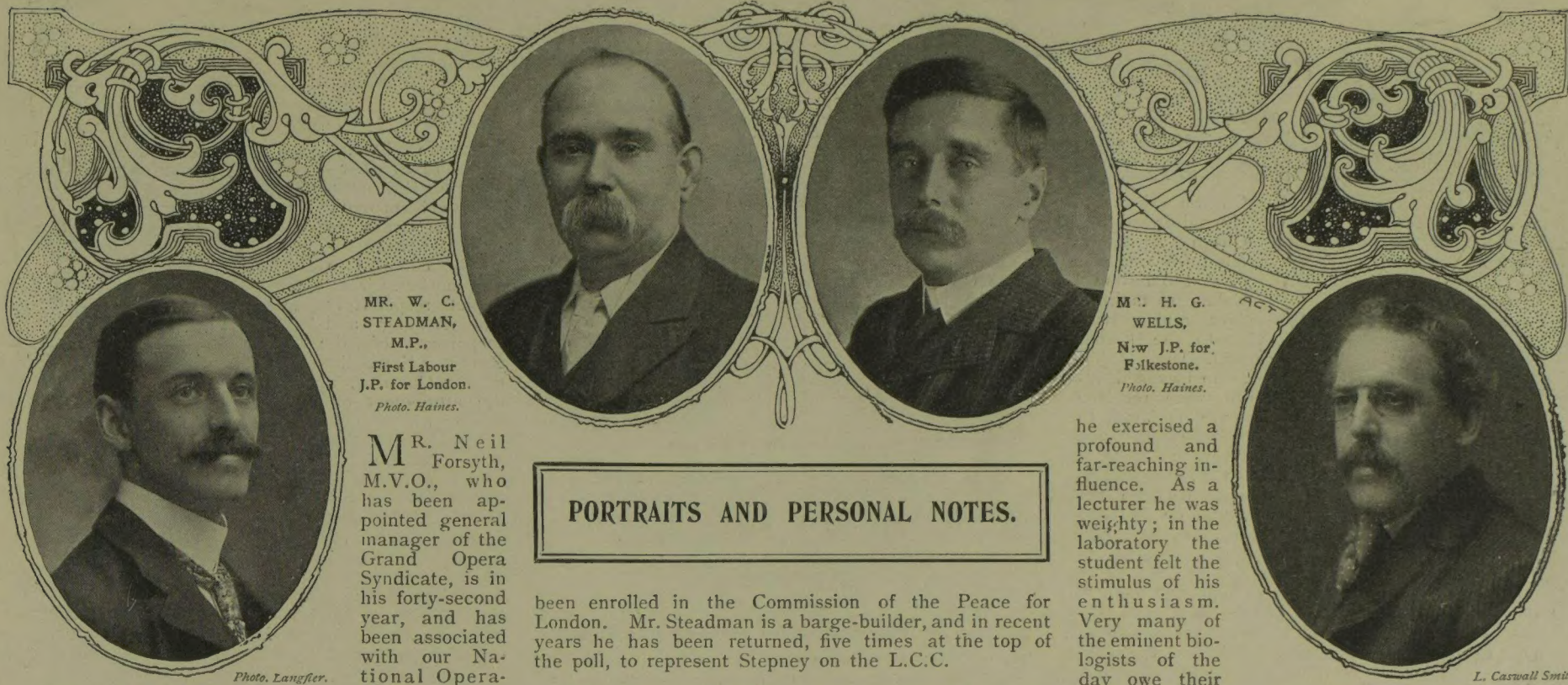
That is the whole point of a photograph; it is the only reason that anybody wants a photograph. And it certainly seems alarming to say that this thing which professes to be realistic can be made up lawfully of any combination of heads and arms and legs. There is nothing to prevent my drawing a picture of Dr. Clifford with a devil's tail, or Mr. Blatchford with donkey's ears, or the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson as a crawling serpent, after the simple manner of the more popular valentines—that is, there is nothing to prevent me, except my own feelings of respect for all those three persons. But it is also true that I can exhibit in my shop-window a row of ordinary photographs of ordinary bishops, putting among them a convincing photograph of Dr. Clifford in full Roman canonicals and inscribed with the words, "The Growth of Ritual among Nonconformists"? Can I really exhibit a photograph headed in large letters "The Conversion of a Sceptic," and exhibiting a fine view of the interior of Westminster Abbey, with a figure kneeling with clasped hands, upon which figure I have arbitrarily placed the head of Mr. Blatchford? Should I have been within my rights if in the lifetime of Sir Wilfrid Lawson I had exhibited a photograph of him sprawling across the bar of a pot-house and drinking the health of the barmaid in hot Scotch? In all these cases it seems to me that a photograph would come under something of the nature of libel, because a photograph, by its own photographic nature, claims to be a real scene.

But it is not of this obvious matter that I mean to speak; it has been sufficiently supported in the Press.

I draw attention to the case of Miss Gertrude Millar because it illustrates very well the fact that formality and order are the best part of modern justice. As long as the lawyers are lawyers and the Judges are Judges, they are generally tolerably just; it is when they become human that they become quite disgusting. In the Millar case the injustice did not arise from the etiquette and dignity of the Court being enforced; it arose from the etiquette and dignity being relaxed. One thing was especially striking as an example of the looseness with which legal duties are treated in such a matter. It was originally supposed, I imagine, that the duty of an examining counsel was to examine a witness. The counsel was there because he wished with all his legal ability to bring out certain facts; the witness was there because the witness knew the facts, whatever they were. But in cases like the Millar case, the counsel does not really question the witness. He argues with the witness. He propounds to the witness all sorts of fanciful parallels and extraneous examples that occur to him, and asks the witness to give an opinion on them. Because Miss Millar objected to the imputation that she had been photographed in her night-gown, the counsel opposed to her brought forward some absurd analogy about the fact that Queen Victoria had shown herself in her night-gown to the Ministers who announced her accession. If the counsel had introduced this into a speech it would have been fair enough; but he examined Miss Millar about it as if it were a part of her own experience. This is perfectly absurd.

A lady who brings an action suggests by doing so that she has in her own opinion a just cause. She does not suggest that she is ready to bandy sophistries with a professional sophist or to answer on the spur of the moment any fantastic historical fallacy that he may have prepared in the course of the last few weeks. As a matter of fact, of course, if the counsel had asked that question of anybody expert in rapid logical reply he would have been answered at once. Queen Victoria was seen in her nightgown, but was she photographed in her night-gown? Did she say to one of the two peers kneeling before her, "Lord Brougham, will you kindly step round to the nearest photographic-artist, and ask him to send round a man with a camera"? The question ignores the whole point of photography. To be photographed in a certain position does not merely mean that you were once in that position; to the overwhelming majority of mankind it means that you yourself deliberately elected to be published to the world in that position. I should not think the worse of Mr. Justice Darling if I knew that in private life he slid down the banisters; I should not think the worse of him even if those who came to announce to him that he had been the object of Lord Halsbury's large and impartial selection as a Judge had found him sliding down the bannisters. I should not think that this in any way proved that he did not take seriously his dignity as a Judge. But if I saw in every shop-window photographs of Mr. Justice Darling, in wig and gown, sliding down the banisters, taken by his own request, then I should think that he did not take extremely seriously the dignity of a Judge.

But the altercation about this not quite easy point of logic and justice took place not between the counsel and the Judge or the counsel and the jury, but between the counsel and Miss Millar. This, as I have said, is utterly ridiculous. It is utterly ridiculous that whenever a coal-heaver is assaulted he should be called upon to argue with the counsel as to the ethical nature of assault. If these mere arguments are to go on, let them go on between the two lawyers, when they will go on with equality of training and a technical use of reason. Or much better, let the argument go on between the two parties to the suit, when it will be conducted in the far more spirited and far more honourable style of personal abuse.



MR. W. C. STEADMAN, M.P.,
First Labour J.P. for London.
Photo. Haines.

MR. H. G. WELLS,
New J.P. for Folkestone.
Photo. Haines.

MR. Neil Forsyth, M.V.O., who has been appointed general manager of the Grand Opera Syndicate, is in his forty-second year, and has been associated with our National Opera House since the days of the late Sir Augustus

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

been enrolled in the Commission of the Peace for London. Mr. Steadman is a barge-builder, and in recent years he has been returned, five times at the top of the poll, to represent Stepney on the L.C.C.

Lady Victoria Grenfell, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Grey, succumbed, in Ottawa, on Sunday night to

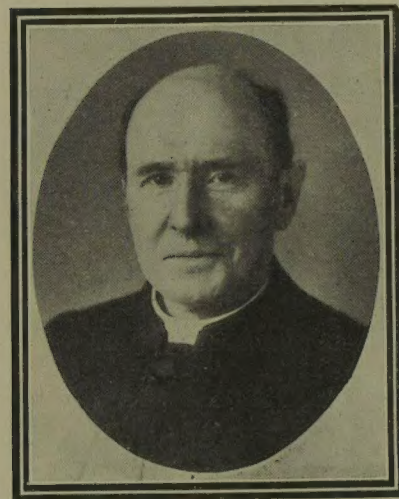
he exercised a profound and far-reaching influence. As a lecturer he was weighty; in the laboratory the student felt the stimulus of his enthusiasm. Very many of the eminent biologists of the day owe their early training to Sir Michael, and his help was always at the service of the young man of science. Sir Michael's portrait appears on our "Science" page.

Mr. H. G. Wells, who has been placed upon the list of the Great Unpaid, is one of the few living novelists who is also a man of science. He holds the B.Sc. degree of London University, and is an Associate of the International Institute of Sociology. The son of a professional cricketer, Mr. Wells is now in his forty-first year, and has published many clever and striking stories, including "The Time Machine," "The Island of Dr. Moreau," "The Food of the Gods," and "In the Days of the Comet." He lives in Sandgate, and may be seen when in town at the Savile or the Reform.

Mr. George Henry, whom the Academicians have delighted to honour, is a Scot. He was born in Ayrshire, and studied in the famous Glasgow School of Art, from which so many good men have commenced their campaign in the world of pictures and portraits. He has travelled far and studied deeply; he paints with at least as much brain as pigment, and the list of his notable pictures is a long one.

The Marchioness of Hastings, who died on Sunday at Long Walk House, Windsor, was a daughter of the Marquess of Anglesey, and married the fourth Marquess of Hastings in 1864. In the 'sixties the Marchioness, then Lady Florence Paget, danced in the Guards' ball given to celebrate the marriage of King Edward to Queen Alexandra, and her beauty created a sensation. She made a runaway match with the Marquess of Hastings, and her second husband was Sir George Chetwynd. In 1864 Lady Florence was engaged to Mr. Chaplin, but she suddenly became the bride of Lord Hastings. Three years later Mr. Chaplin's "Hermit" won the Derby, though the odds were 66 to 1 against him. Mr. Chaplin won and Lord Hastings lost a fortune on the race. Within a year the Marquess died. Lady Hastings' beauty won her the nickname of "the Pocket Venus," and she scored an easy first as the most charming woman in the Society of the mid-Victorian period.

Professor Dimitri Ivanovitch Mendeleeff, the famous Russian chemist, died at St. Petersburg on Feb. 2. He was born at Tobolsk in 1834, and in 1866 was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry in St. Petersburg University. His most famous achievement was the formulation of the Periodic Law, by which he predicted the existence of undiscovered elements. His predictions have been very amply fulfilled. His "Principles of Chemistry" has been translated into nearly every European language.



THE REV. CANON APPLETON,
New Master of Selwyn College, Cambridge.
Photo. Elliott and Fry.

relied in the past upon his fine judgment in the choice of singers for German and Italian opera. He will conduct the operas that have been directed hitherto by M. Messenger.

The Rev. Richard Appleton, M.A., who has been appointed to the Mastership of Selwyn College, Cambridge, is a Fellow of Trinity College, Honorary Canon of Durham, and Vicar of Ware. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, was a Bell Scholar, sixth Wrangler, and Chancellor's Medallist. He has acted as Examining Chaplain to Bishops Lightfoot, Westcott, and Moule.

Colonel Armin Müller, who has been appointed Inspector-General of the International Police in Morocco, is a Swiss. He was born in 1855, in Schwartzburg. He has been Artillery Inspector in the Swiss Army, and his training and capabilities promise that he will fulfil his new office with skill and tact.

On Thursday of last week, Lady Dorothy Cuthbert, of Beaufront Castle, Northumberland, met her death by a sad accident. She was walking with her husband, Captain Cuthbert, D.S.O., late of the Scots Guards, who was going to shoot one of the home woods. He stumbled, his gun went off, and the charge entered Lady Dorothy's head, killing her instantly. The unfortunate lady, who was barely twenty-six years of age, was a daughter of the Earl of Strafford, and married Captain Cuthbert in September 1903. Her portrait appears on our "Social and Anecdotal" page.

Mr. W. C. Steadman, M.P. for Finsbury, is the first of the Labour Party to be appointed a J.P. He has just



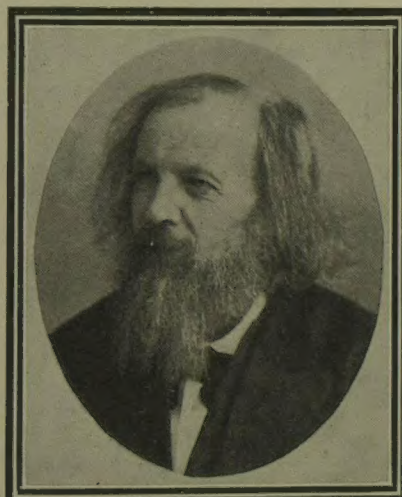
THE LATE LADY VICTORIA GRENFELL,
Daughter of Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada.
Photo. H. Walter Barnett.

typhoid fever, contracted in Mexico. Lady Victoria was the wife of Mr. Arthur Grenfell. The Canadian House of Commons adjourned on Monday on the motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a mark of sympathy with Lord Grey (who, of course, is the Governor-General of Canada) and his wife.

The late Sir Michael Foster, K.C.B., F.R.S., LL.D., D.C.L., one of the country's most eminent physicists, would have celebrated his seventy-first birthday had he been spared for another month. The list of his distinctions is a very lengthy one; since the days when he practised surgery in Huntingdon, nearly half a century ago, he was always a remarkable man. A lecturer at University College and at Trinity College, Cambridge, President of the British Association, and Secretary of



COLONEL ARMIN MÜLLER,
The Swiss Inspector of Morocco Police.
Photo. Krenn.



THE LATE PROFESSOR MENDELEJEFF,
The Famous Russian Chemist.
Photo. E.N.A.

the Royal Society, member for London University, and joint editor of "Huxley's Scientific Memoirs," his life was very full and distinguished. To original research Sir Michael did not contribute very largely, and the Royal Society's catalogue of scientific papers contains only fourteen entries under his name; but as a teacher

THE WORLD'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Royal Visit to Paris.

On Saturday last King Edward and Queen Alexandra left town and proceeded to Paris via Calais to make a short and private visit to the French capital. Their Majesties, who travelled incognito, were received at the Gare du Nord by the British Ambassador, and visited the Nouveau Cirque in the evening. On Sunday afternoon visits were exchanged between the King and the President, and on Monday their Majesties motored to Versailles. On Tuesday a dinner was given at the Elysée in honour of the royal visitors, and on Wednesday the President and Madame Fallières gave a luncheon party in honour of the King.

Frost and Snow. The continuation of the cold weather has caused considerable distress through Europe. Throughout the great



Photo. Blanco.

THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

The photograph was taken at the inauguration of the statue of General Martinez Campos. Both the King and Queen attended the ceremony. The King wore the uniform of the Captain-General.

Stanmore Hall, and later for Compton Hall, near Wolverhampton, the art treasures of which have recently come into the market. They depict respectively The Arming and Departure of the Knights, the Failure of Sir Gawaine, and the attainment of the Quest by Sir Galahad and his companions. Arras tapestry weaving in its finer form is almost a lost art, except for the splendid productions of the Merton Abbey looms, which were set up by William Morris in the 'seventies, and from which have issued in slow succession, for the work is infinitely laborious, such pictorial triumphs as the "Adoration" at Exeter College, the "Praising Angels" at South Kensington, the Stanmore Hall series, and the tapestries at the east end of Eton Chapel. The work is entirely done by hand on a vertical warp, from behind, the workers using their own artistic skill in the interpretation of the coloured



Photo. Halfones.

THE PROBABLE PROJECTOR OF A NEW CONCORDAT: CARDINAL MATHIEU.

Cardinal Mathieu has been entrusted with a mission from the Pope to France to devise, if possible, an arrangement regarding the law of separation. The Cardinal was instructed by his Holiness to be "wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove."

Burne-Jones (himself a citizen of Birmingham), and woven on the Morris looms at Merton Abbey. These are the gift of a number of subscribers anxious to express their recognition of the work of the Art Gallery Committee, and of Mr. Whitworth Wallis, the director, under whom the Gallery has made such great advances. The tapestries, which are illustrated on another page, represent three of the legendary subjects illustrating the Quest of the Holy Grail, which were first executed for the dining-room of



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

AT HOME AGAIN: MR. H. B. IRVING, RETURNED FROM HIS AMERICAN TOUR.

Mr. Irving returned last week from his tour in the United States, with which he is very much gratified. Our readers will note with interest how very like his father Mr. Irving is becoming. In no previous photograph has this ever been so apparent.

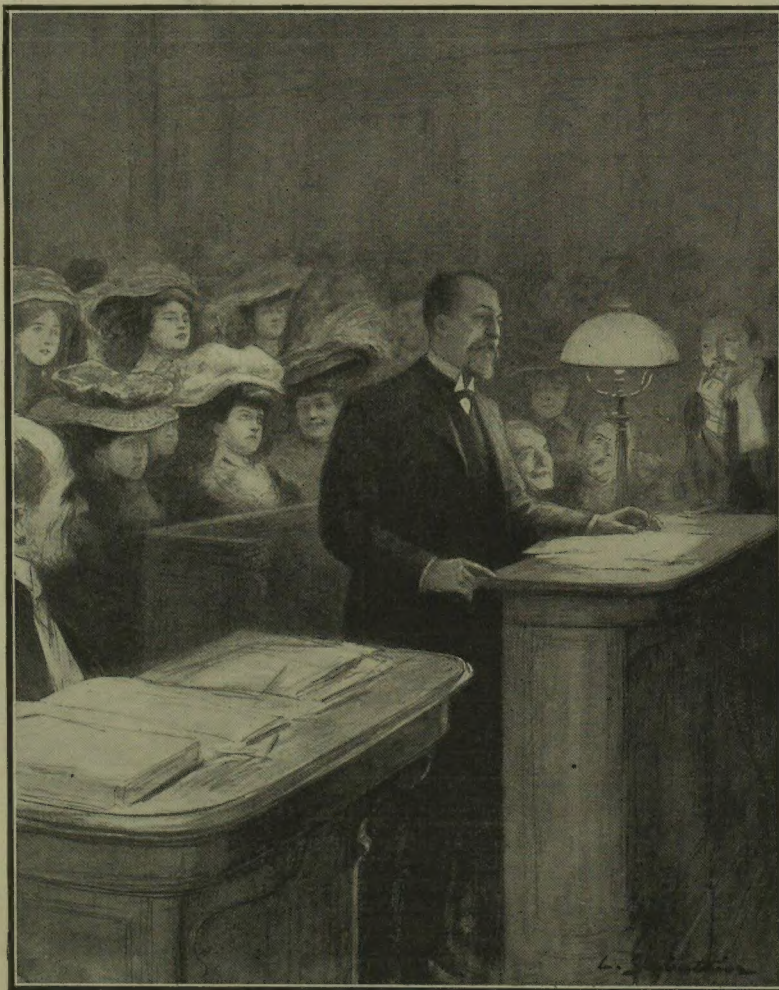
capitals of Europe the conditions are almost without precedent, and in parts of the Mediterranean littoral, where visitors look for warm winds and a liberal allowance of sunshine, snow and ice have come instead. In Italy, where the cold, unpunctual trains add greatly to the troubles that beset travellers, the cold is intense, and in the South of Europe there are few facilities for making even dwelling-houses tolerably warm. In this country the cold snap has been associated with a considerable rise in the price of coal; the poor people in the East End who buy from itinerant dealers must pay one shilling and sevenpence for a hundredweight. Philanthropic institutions that seek to deal with the hard case of the destitute poor are making powerful appeals for assistance.

Another Fire in Wood Street.

Great alarm was caused in the City on Monday evening last by an outbreak of fire in Wood Street at a point between Milk Street and Clement's Court. The block of warehouses involved seemed to be full of the light and flimsy material that burns easily, and in a very few minutes the reflection of the fire could be seen by the thousands of citizens who were passing from the City to their homes. It was not long before thirty-six steamers and two hundred firemen were fighting the conflagration, and within an hour and a half of the outbreak it was seen that Captain Hamilton had the situation well in hand. By nine o'clock many of the engines were returning to their stations, but the damage was estimated in round figures at £150,000—a striking commentary upon the wealth that is hidden in our City streets.

Burne-Jones Tapestries at Birmingham.

The Birmingham City Art Gallery has long been a temple of Pre-Raphaelite art, to which a notable addition has been made by the presentation on Tuesday last of three large tapestries designed by Sir Edward



DID DR. DOYEN OVERCHARGE?—THE FRENCH PHYSICIAN ON HIS DEFENCE.

Dr. Doyen has been sued before the First Chamber of the Tribunal of the Seine by Mr. Crocker, an American millionaire, on the question of 100,000 francs which he charged for treating Mrs. Crocker for cancer. The patient died; and the husband held that he was not liable for the fee. Dr. Doyen pleaded the vast expenses of his method, and that in this case he had been as successful as he had any right to hope.—[DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.]

drawing, and inspecting its effect from time to time in a mirror hung before the loom. Although the actual growth of the fabric is so slow, the manipulation of the bobbins of wool or silk used in its construction is so quick as to appear miraculous. At the present time the looms are occupied with a very large tapestry representing the "Passing of Venus," which was the last design worked on by Sir Edward Burne-Jones before his death.

The Thaw Trial.

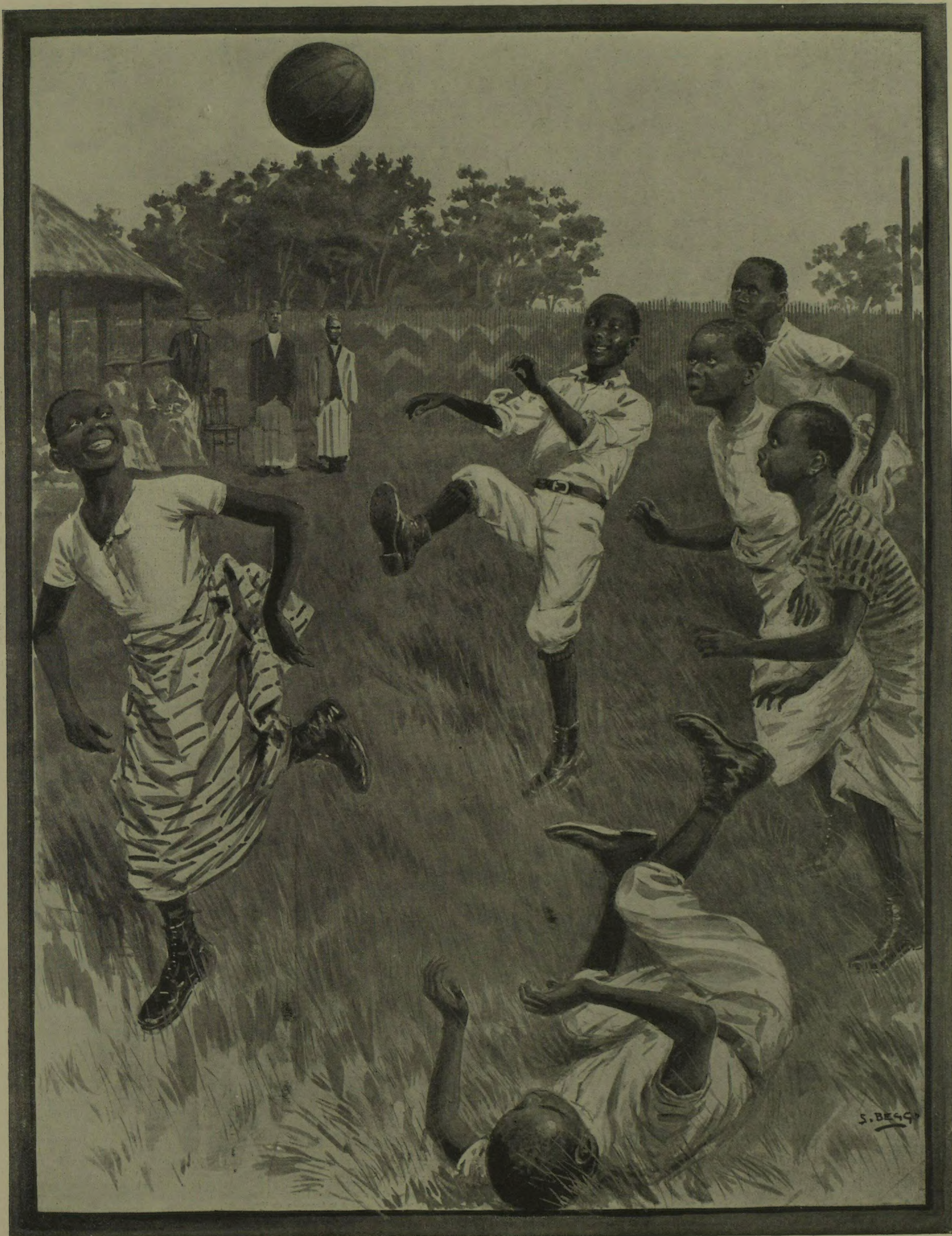
After delays that seemed for the time to be endless, the trial of Mr. Harry Thaw for the murder of Mr. Stanford White was started in earnest on Monday morning, when Mr. Garvan, the Deputy District Attorney, opened the case for the prosecution. For the defence Mr. Gleason brought forward a plea of hereditary insanity, and said he was prepared to show that insanity exists on both sides of the prisoner's family. The first expert witness for the defence, Dr. Wiley, was mercilessly handled by the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Jerome, who displayed a trained physician's knowledge of mental pathology. The excitement aroused in New York by this particularly unsavoury case has shown no sign of abatement.

The Amir of Afghanistan and India. ghanistan has made a stay of some days' duration in Calcutta, and while his attitude towards his hosts has given the greatest satisfaction in Anglo-Indian circles, it is clear that he has been enjoying European life and society very thoroughly. He is said to have been impressed considerably by the way in which order is preserved in Calcutta without any show of force, and there is a general opinion that the results of the visit will be seen in the future administration of Afghanistan. It is understood that the visit has no definite political foundation, and that questions outstanding between Simla and Kabul are taboo.

ROYAL UGANDA ON THE FOOTBALL FIELD.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM MATERIALS SUPPLIED BY MISS MARY HALL.

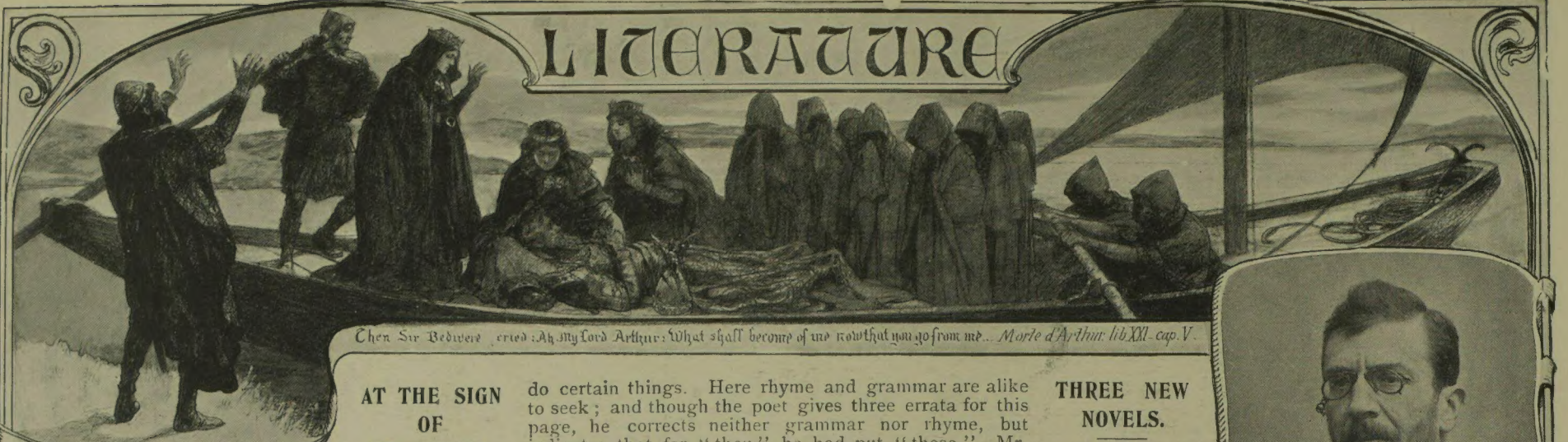
The King.



ENGLISH TRAINING FOR THE RULER OF OUR RISING PROTECTORATE: THE LITTLE KING OF UGANDA PLAYING FOOTBALL WITH HIS COMPANIONS.

Miss Mary Hall, the only white woman who has crossed Africa from the Cape to Cairo, called upon the little King of Uganda. His small Highness, who is being trained by an English tutor, was playing football in the palace grounds. His companions, the sons of chiefs, were all boys bigger than the King, and deference to royalty was not permitted to stand in the way of the rules of the game. It was a long time before the King got a kick at the ball, and when he did so he seemed greatly delighted. In the interval of the game Miss Hall was presented to his Highness Daudi Chua, who allowed her to take his photograph. The King is the grandson of the great M'tesa.

LITERATURE



Then Sir Bedivere cried: "Ah my lord Arthur! What shall become of me now that you go from me?" *Morte d'Arthur lib. XII. cap. V.*

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S.

BY ANDREW LANG.

THERE is usually a reason why for human conduct, though it may be so dim a reason that the person who acts cannot account for his own behaviour.

There must once have been a reason, even if I can make no guess at it (yet there must have been a reason, now forgotten) for the practice of heading reviews of books with titles which are not the books' titles.

"Q," MR. A. T. QUILLER-COUCH, WHOSE NEW BOOK, "MERRY GARDEN," WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

Photograph by Killo.

The practice is highly inconvenient. The student looks down the titles of the books reviewed in a serial, to see whether there is any criticism of a new work, of which he has heard. He does not find its name in the list. Yet there may be a couple of columns of observations more or less suggested by the book under some fanciful heading. Say the work is called "The Russo-Japanese War." Then the review may be entitled "The Yellow Fury," and so forth. More than once editors have asked me to give a fantastic title to a review of a book, the name of the book, as given by its author, being the only adequate name.

Can any mortal offer a reason for this practice? Is it an American invention, adopted in flattering, but senseless imitation? Why should a criticism of Mr. Oman's volume of the "History of England," which opens with the reign of Richard II., and ends with that of Richard III., be headed "Doubledick," or "From Dickon to Dickon"? The question is for "alienists," or "mad doctors" as they used to be styled by our rude forefathers.

"The Book War" has long been a bore, but there is some novelty in the opinions about it offered by a French author, M. Octave Uzanne, and published in the *Athenæum*. The public, he says, considers only the cheap, and is therefore, he thinks, on the side of the *Times* Book Club. But the cheap, he goes on, is practically the nasty, and is the foe of good literature, while it stimulates mediocre and bad literature.

In the last great age of literature in France (1830 to 1850), the age of Dumas, Balzac, Hugo, Gautier, Alfred de Musset, Lamartine, Michelet, Sainte-Beuve, and the rest, their books were sold in several volumes octavo, at six to ten francs the volume. You can see these lordly, tall, many-volumed novels of Dumas and Balzac in libraries. About 1850 came in the book, in one volume, at three francs and a half, and the reprints at a franc the volume.

Then literature went down hill by the run. Publishers had not previously brought out much trash; now every amateur author had his chance, and "to-day they rule the roast" (*its dominant*). "Cheap books in France have overstimulated production, destroyed the material qualities of the manufacture, and lowered the dignity of letters. . . . Criticism has been compelled to abdicate, giving place to charlatans." Not a doubt about that, but is the cause the cheapness of books? Several arguments might be arrayed in opposition to or at least in modification of, the theory of M. Uzanne. Moreover, French conditions are unlike ours, for the French are not pillars of circulating libraries.

The editors of British poets have a laborious task! Shelley's "Revolt of Islam" in the first edition (1818) lies before me. The grammar even of the preface is—original! But in canto viii. stanza xi. we read,

O love! who to the hearts of wandering men,
Art as the calm to Ocean's weary waves!
Justice, or truth, or joy! *Thou only can . . .*

do certain things. Here rhyme and grammar are alike to seek; and though the poet gives three errata for this page, he corrects neither grammar nor rhyme, but indicates that for "thou" he had put "these." Mr. Rossetti corrects the rhyme, giving "man" for "men"; and puts "those" for "thou" from the first edition. But in my copy of the first edition it is "thou," and



C. L. BULL'S FRONTISPIECE TO "WHITE FANG," MR. JACK LONDON'S NEW BOOK.

Reproduced by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Methuen.

"those," I fear, makes bad grammar later in the stanza. How bewildering!

The case is much worse than I have space to explain. Another poetic mystery, to which I referred last week,



A NEWLY DISCOVERED PORTRAIT OF PETRARCH.

This portrait of Petrarch has just been discovered in the lumber-rooms of the Ambrosian Library at Milan by Dr. Ratti. It is the painting referred to by Cardinal Borromeo, who attributes it to Leonardo da Vinci. Of this Dr. Ratti is not sure, but he believes it at least to be contemporary. Dr. Ratti has kindly permitted this reproduction.

becomes more obscure the more one studies it. Byron always alleged that he made 11, 7 (18) runs for Harrow in the Public Schools match at Lord's in 1805. The score in Lilywhite gives him only 7, 2 (9), and makes Eton win by an innings and two runs. If Byron really made 18, Eton did not win by an innings. But, in February 1812, Byron, writing to an Eton boy, Cowell, says that Eton did win by an innings. Did the scorers give his missing nine runs to other Harrow batsmen?

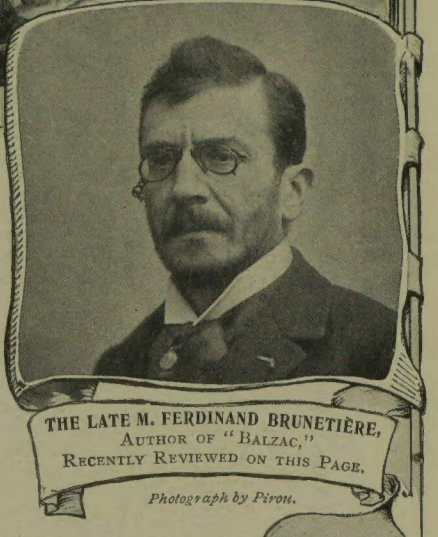
THREE NEW NOVELS.

TO meet a piece of superlatively fine writing in a modern novel is to come upon springs of water in the wilderness; therefore the delights of "The Whirlwind" (Chapman and Hall)

will contain, to anyone appreciative of firm English prose, ingredients perceptibly distinct from the pleasure of reading a remarkable and moving story. It is the sureness of Mr. Eden Phillpotts' knowledge of Dartmoor that enchants: there is no hesitation; he fits the word to the mood of sky, orcombe, or river with the confidence of one long since out of experimental apprenticeship. "Brendon stood where the little Rattle leapt to Tavy, flung a last loop of light, and laughing to the end of her short life, poured her crystal into a greater sister's bosom." "They sat in a nook of Great Links Tor, looked at the world outspread beneath them, and listened to the hiss of the wind as it flogged heath and stone and chattering rushes." These things, to one who knows the moor, are, as Stevenson would have said, "bully"; and they bring a sickness for that clean land of cloud and heather. So, too, the Devon rustics in council over the water-leat celebration, a broad piece of work as true and sympathetic as the studies of Wessex peasants in "Under the Greenwood Tree." And here, perhaps, it is time to add that "The Whirlwind" is the history of a tragedy, strongly felt and strongly told.

"All lived every moment of their lives." "He went unwilling, but nevertheless." There, in two sentences, extracts from the work itself, is an epitome of Mr. H. C. Bailey's latest book. All who flaunt their ways through it live every moment of their lives; many go unwilling, but nevertheless, to love and to war. The heart of Spring is in them all, stirring their blood, sending it rioting through their veins, firing the passions and the imagination. Leonardo da Feltre, Duke of Vellano, Quixotic scholar and gallant soldier; Francesco, Count of Zena, passionate for love of woman, then for love of Church, then for love of war; General Squarcia, leader of men, disciple of Pompey; Beatrice Traversari, misunderstanding and misunderstood; the child-Countess of Frido; Lucrezia di Noventa, fierce for love—these are some of them, pageant-folk, true types of their day and generation. Well does Mr. Bailey appreciate their moods and manners. There is more than a sense of period about "Springtime" (John Murray): there is the period itself, blustering and beautiful, when men and women wooed and warred with all their soul, when the heart governed more surely than the head.

Mr. Courlander progresses towards the van of the younger, newer writers. "The Sacrifice" (Fisher Unwin) is a great advance upon "Seth of the Cross," which was itself a work to arrest a critic's attention. The story of Goland and Mora and Mark Porey stands out in the new book with a remarkable conviction. The author is not posing as a realist, nor is he consciously, we think, "playing the sedulous ape" to Hardy, although he has gone to Wessex ground and Wessex peasants for his material. He has picked out one of the great situations of the human comedy for himself, afresh as it were, and put it into strong and burning words. The triangular entanglement of two men and a maid is one of the oldest things in a well-worn world: it takes no little literary virility to rediscover it, and invest it with an atmosphere not respectfully reminiscent of the immortals. The central events of "The Sacrifice" are full of power, crude sometimes, and over-eager, but amazingly well directed. Where Mr. Courlander fails is in his management of the minor characters. They hang upon the outskirts of the story, and—it must be owned—they impede its progress perceptibly. We confess we had a strong inclination to skip the widow Porey's wooing, and all the chaff of the alehouse cronies. We wanted to get back from them to Goland, and the girl whose heart he stormed and won under the forest trees.



THE LATE M. FERDINAND BRUNETIERE, AUTHOR OF "BALZAC," RECENTLY REVIEWED ON THIS PAGE.

Photograph by Piron.

THE DOOM OF THE SENIOR WRANGLER AND THE WOODEN SPOON.

DRAWN BY MAX OWPER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT CAMBRIDGE.



The Vice-Chancellor.

The Junior Proctor.

The Senior Proctor.

Mr. Balfour.

MR. BALFOUR REVISITS THE SENATE HOUSE: THE EX-PRIME MINISTER VOTING IN FAVOUR OF REFORM OF THE TRIPOS.

The long and bitter controversy on the reform of the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos came to an end on February 2, when a majority of the graduates carried the measures of reform which will abolish the order of merit and substitute an honours class-list.

RESULTS OF THE POLL.

Grace I., approving the proposed regulations for Part 1 of the Tripos: For, 776; against, 644; majority, 132.
 Grace II., approving the regulations for Part 2 of the Tripos and abolishing the Senior Wrangler and Order of Merit: For, 780; against, 638; majority, 142.
 Grace III., approving the regulations affecting the transition period: For, 777; against, 637; majority, 140.

as is done in the Schools at Oxford. Thus in two years the Senior Wrangler and the Wooden Spoon will disappear. Mr. Balfour attended, and gave his vote for reform. Three graces were before the electors, and the polling for each is given herewith.

SOCIAL & ANECDOTAL

THE pen of R. L. Stevenson could have done full justice to a romantic and wholly justifiable episode of body-snatching known lately to London at dead of night. The bodies were those of two men—*Wiseman* and *Manning*, who were also two Cardinals. From the dreary Necropolis of North-West London, whither their bodies had been borne, one of them forty years ago, the other only ten, to the tramp of thousands of marching feet, their ashes were translated to the new Cathedral at Westminster all but unattended. It was a strange home-coming for the two Princes of the Church, one of whom had proudly claimed the poor of that district as his special charge, and the other had made them such without more ado of words. "Many great tombs in the glorious glooms of Westminster they show." That is of the Abbey. Of its new neighbour it will never be said that its tombs are many. But to many it will be always memorable for its two.

The Speaker of the House of Commons is the only member who does not speak; but, though he governs by his eye, it would not do to call him the Looker. For the trouble is that he does not always look—he or his deputy. Hence the little breeze between Mr. Emmott and Mr. Belloc—a breeze that refreshes everybody and chills nobody. Meanwhile, newspapers are *Onlookers* and *Observers*, also *Speakers*, and Mr. Massingham now leaves the Gallery governed by one misnamed Speaker so that another misnamed *Speaker* may benefit by his editorship.

Mr. George Meredith has entered on his eightieth year, and has entered on it with a good heart, an undimmed eye, and even a still youthful spirit. The difference between a man of genius and an ordinary man, said Ruskin, who ought to know, is that the man of genius looks out on the world to the end of his life with the eyes of a child. In other words, he is receptive. Mr. Meredith, indeed, may note that the world is becoming in its turn receptive to ideas of his promulgated long ago—ideas, for instance, concerning the larger life for women. In his earlier years Mr. Meredith was a great lover and taker of exercise—he found he composed best when he was walking. Lord Palmerston is often quoted as the maker of an eight-hours' recipe for sleep. Mr. Meredith is not willing to cede so large a portion of his waking day, and he has gone so far as to formulate this precise prescription: "Four hours of sleep for a man, six for a woman, and twenty-four for a lord—a lord of the Admiralty."

Apart from humanitarian considerations, which, in any case, would command first place, the Jamaica disaster would once have meant a great deal to our Army. Rum was the favourite beverage of our military forces. There are old soldiers to-day who believe that the increase in typhoid fever among the forces is due to the substitution of other liquids for the old-time favourite. Japanese experience disproves that; but not all British soldiers would admit it. That they did think a great deal of their rum is proved



Photo. Lafayette.
MISTRESS OF THE VICEREGAL LODGE:
LADY ABERDEEN.

who had not quite all the qualifications of Ruskin senior to insert the thumb in the pannikin into which the rum was poured. This trick, repeated with each



Photo. Lafayette.
THE KING'S REPRESENTATIVE IN
IRELAND, LORD ABERDEEN.

the privilege. The result was that every man in the regiment voted him the V.C. There were three available, and until the second ballot he got the lot.

The Poet Laureate's poem on the Channel Tunnel, written beneath the open sky, is what a certain child tried to define in the case of Tennyson. Mrs. Bowen, a friend of the Tennysons, had asked a little boy in the village what he knew of the great man. The boy knew him quite well by sight, and confided to the lady the nature of his occupation. "Mr. Tennyson is the gentleman who makes *poets* for the Queen under the stars—the policeman has often seen him at it." The Laureate's wife recorded it in her charming diary as a "nice story."

The tiff between Miss Gertie Millar and the photographers was one of the rare events which mar the relations between art and the drama. There is an unwritten alliance between the photographer and the pretty actress which makes for the advantage of both. In an earlier day this alliance, before photography was general, gave the world an artist, and the artist gave us a famous portrait. Mrs. Robertson had in her company a poor player who determined to make his son a cobbler. The boy pleaded with his father and appealed to Mrs. Robertson. The worthy actress befriended the lad and assisted him in his endeavour to gain an artistic training. The boy who was to have been a cobbler was William Hilton, R.A., the religious and historical painter; the one portrait which he delighted to paint was that of his benefactress, Mrs. Robertson.

One of the features of the Thaw trial which has seemed strange to English readers is the way in which the prisoner has been called to take his trial each day: "Harry K. Thaw," just in that form. In England all a man's names, if he have a dozen, are given at a trial. The Americans have a passion for an initial between the Christian and surnames. They set out our public men in the same way. You find Mr. Asquith described as "Henry H. Asquith," Mr. Lloyd-George as "David L. George," Mr. Haldane as "Richard B. Haldane." The Prime Minister and Mr. John Morley are the despair of the American writer, for they possess no middle name.

The American sometimes makes the initial which divides his first name from his last stand actually for a name. The negroes have followed this example. Originally these latter had no names of their own. The slaves of a man named Hatcher, for example, were "Hatcher's John" or "Hatcher's Sarah." When emancipation came the slaves put on new names, as they put on new garments. "Hatcher's John" became "John S. Lincoln." The "S" stood for a name: there was nothing else implied by it. It was, the negro said, "part of his entitles."

Mr. Booker Washington had all his slave-life been called simply Booker. On answering the roll at school on his first day of freedom he heard

other children reading off their two names apiece. So he called, without hesitation, when his turn came, "Booker Washington." When he next saw his mother he was informed that he had been called Booker Taliaferro. He adopted the initial "T," and whosoever will may have the remainder.



Photo. Bacon.
THE VICTIM OF THE SAD SHOOTING ACCIDENT:
THE LATE LADY DOROTHY CUTHBERT.

of the eight hundred pannikins in which the liquid was deposited, gave the dispenser a profit of two or three bottles. The Highlanders' sergeant denied himself



AT THE DUBLIN DRAWING-ROOM.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LAFAYETTE.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. MISS MACNAMARA. | 4. MRS. JAMES COMBE. |
| 2. MRS. POLLOCK. | 5. MRS. WOGAN BROWNE. |
| 3. MISS McCORMACK. | 6. MRS. W. J. THOMPSON. |

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 7. MISS IRENE TAYLOR. | 9. MRS. McCORMACK. |
| 8. MISS MINCH. | 10. MISS THOMPSON. |
| 11. MISS BEATTY. | 12. MISS BEATTY. |
| | 13. LADY BUTLER. |

by what happened when Lord Clyde, leaving three V.C.'s for the Highland regiment for their bravery at the taking of Lucknow, decided to let the rank-and-file settle the award by their own votes. It happened that the gallant Highlanders had a canteen-sergeant who, like Ruskin's father, was an entirely honest man. It was the custom of ordinary sergeants

LUXURY IN MODERN TRAVEL: FROM RUSSIA TO THE RIVIERA.

DRAWING BY W. GAUSE.



A FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT AT FIFTY MILES AN HOUR: IN THE DINING-CAR OF THE ST. PETERSBURG - VIENNA - CANNES EXPRESS.

The train, which is run by the International Sleeping Car Company, is probably the most luxurious in Europe. It has card and writing saloons, in addition to the dining-car, and the cuisine is equal to that of a first-class restaurant. So very smart are some of the travellers that they insist on dressing for dinner. On New Year's Eve the festival is kept with the greatest ceremony.

SCIENCE

NATURAL HISTORY

SCIENCE
JOTTINGS.THE POLL OF
FAME

It is not often that we possess the opportunity of gauging a nation's opinion of its great men, therefore the poll recently taken in France regarding the ten most distinguished Frenchmen of the last century should interest us in respect of the result's affording some indication of the relative degrees of esteem in which celebrated individuals are held. The polling took place at the instance of a Paris newspaper, and although naturally the ideas of the whole Republic were not ascertained or collated, none the less may the result be taken as a very fair estimate of any larger and more universal vote. The question put to the readers of the journal was that which asked them to declare the names of the ten greatest Frenchmen of the nineteenth century. The votes reached the enormous number of fifteen millions. At the top of the poll appeared the name of Louis Pasteur. To his name were attached votes to the number of one million, three hundred thousand. Second in the list came Victor Hugo, with one hundred thousand votes less than the great chemist and biologist. Among the other candidates selected by the voters we find the Emperor Napoleon, Professor Curie, the discoverer of radium; Dr. Roux, a colleague of Pasteur's; M. Thiers, President Carnot, and Gambetta.

Now, the first salient feature which this poll of fame seems to declare is the high and prominent position given to scientific workers. That Victor Hugo should have approached most nearly to Pasteur is, of course, by no means a surprising result. The great poet-novelist represents largely to the modern Frenchman what Shakspeare's name expresses to ourselves—a literary giant whose place in the roll of fame is undeniable, and whose claims to recognition naturally emerge as part and parcel of the natural order of things. But having eliminated Hugo and Napoleon, we find science again duly figuring in the running with Curie and Roux. The fact that Curie had exploited a new and wondrous field in the domain of

Photo. Samoylov.
THE PARIS CITY STATISTICIAN:
DR. BERTILLON.

Who has just shown that in the last ninety years the death-rate of Paris has fallen from 38 to 17 per 1000.

that of Dr. Roux. Indeed, I doubt if the British poll would include the name of Lord Lister if the scheme was limited to the selection of the ten greatest Britons

Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE SIR MICHAEL
FOSTER.

Sir Michael Foster, the great physicist, died on Jan. 30 at the age of eighty. He was formerly M.P. for London University.

CAN LIFE BE SELF-EVOLVED?



TORULÆ VEGETATING (MAGNIFIED 375 DIAMETERS): ONE OF DR. CHARLTON BASTIAN'S LATEST EXPERIMENTS.

The tube containing the saline solution in which this was evolved had been heated to 130 degrees Centigrade for twenty minutes. This temperature is fatal to all known micro-organisms.

of the last century. It is fairly safe to forecast that our native poll would find the politician at or near the top, with a poet or two running him close in the number of votes. A notable divine, a celebrated bishop, perhaps, or a Nonconformist leader might

geology, of germ-science, of medicine, or of any other branch of inquiry. If he hears of some startling piece of research,

fraught, it may be, with great results in the direction, say, of life-saving from disease, he will probably tell you later on that he remembers something about it as the work of some "scientific Johnny." He takes no real interest in the scientific advances which revolutionise life and enlarge our existence. I have met men, intelligent, capable business men, who for the life of them could not give one the remotest idea of the principles involved in the wireless telegraphy system, for example. Recognising the discovery and benefiting by it, their interest in it is limited, nevertheless, to the name of the inventor. They develop no mental quality, no curiosity even, such as would lead them to seek for information regarding the nature of this wonderful means of communicating with distant parts of the world. So, also, I doubt, from what I have noted, whether one out of fifty intelligent persons could sit down and write a plain, simple statement of the manner in which the electric light which illumines their houses and offices is produced.

ANDREW WILSON.

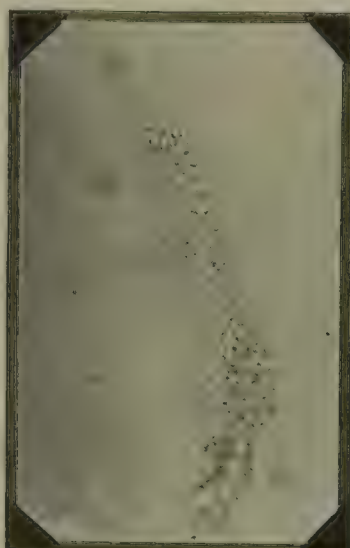
THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

AFTER many years, Dr. H. Charlton Bastian, famous for his controversy with Huxley, Tyndall, and Pasteur on the question of spontaneous generation, has returned to his experiments, some of the interesting results of which he has permitted us to reproduce. Dr. Bastian held against his three great adversaries that even in perfectly sterilised and isolated media germs of life would appear, and he believes that he has now found conclusive proof of this. During last year he prepared certain saline solutions which he enclosed in hermetically sealed tubes that had previously been perfectly sterilised. As a further precaution, he subjected the closed tubes and solutions to temperatures of from 100 degrees to 130 degrees Centigrade, a degree of heat



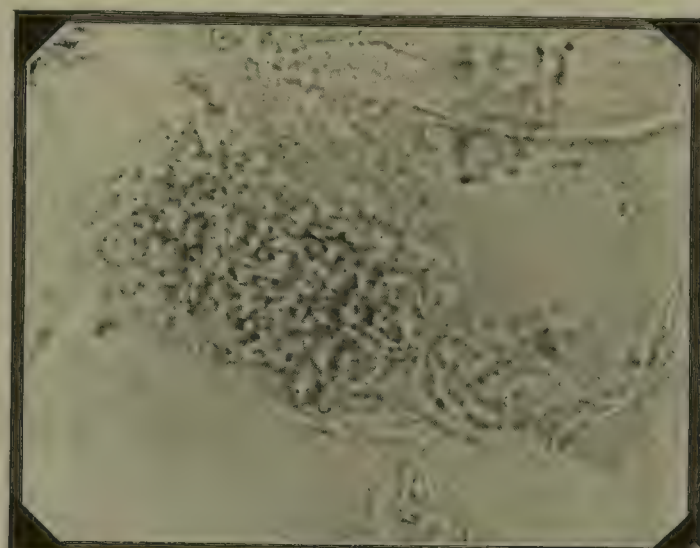
BACTERIA AND TORULÆ (MAGNIFIED 700 DIAMETERS).

The tube containing the saline solution in which these organisms appeared was heated for twenty minutes to a temperature of 130 degrees Centigrade. In spite of this these manifestations occurred.



MICROCOCCHI (MAGNIFIED 700 TIMES).

The tube containing the saline solution was subjected to a temperature of 115 degrees Centigrade for ten minutes.



LOCULATED MICROCOCCHI (MAGNIFIED 700 DIAMETERS).

These bacteria occurred in a hermetically sealed tube containing a saline solution previously heated to 100 degrees Centigrade. (These photographs are the exclusive property of Dr. Bastian.)

chemico-physics, it is interesting to note, must have struck many of the voters as a very solid title to recognition of the investigator's greatness.

Again, in the case of Dr. Roux, we meet with a recognition by the French nation of scientific work, such as I make bold to say would be the most unlikely thing to happen if a similar poll were to be taken of public opinion in our land. Dr. Roux was Pasteur's right-hand man, and to-day occupies a distinguished position among those who have laboured lustily in that service of humanity which has for its aim the discovery of the causes of disease. I cannot conceive a British poll carried out on similar lines to the French plébiscite containing the name of a man occupying a similar position in our own country to

find themselves within the charmed circle of the British ten. For the rest, it would not surprise me to discover that among them a not inconsiderable number of voters would place a noted cricketer or footballer, and I am by no means certain that a famous actor or a music-hall artist might not be included in the list.

This I am sure of—that the claims of science would either be very sparsely recognised in British voting or would be wholly ignored. Literature would be likely to appeal much more powerfully to the popular mind in the reckoning of the claim to greatness. The man in the street takes no such interest, as evidently his French compeer does, in the discoveries of chemistry, of

now known to be fatal to all micro-organisms. It is fatal to bacteria, micrococci, to torulæ, to vibriones, and moulds; and yet in his solutions, after months of exposure to diffused light or to the uniform heat of an incubator, he discovered these forms. They were found in a deposit of silicon which appeared at the bottom of the tube, the liquid above remaining perfectly clear, which it would not do if it were not completely sterilised. Carbon is not present in the solutions, but its close chemical ally, silicon, is; and Dr. Bastian contends that there is good *prima facie* evidence from his experiments to show that silicon is capable of entering into the composition of protoplasm itself—that is, wholly or in part taking the place of carbon.

A CONCLUSIVE EXPERIMENT: THERE AND BACK OVER 640 MILES.



Transmitter.

Receiver.

M. FALLIÈRES' PORTRAIT SENT FROM "L'ILLUSTRATION" OFFICE IN PARIS TO LYONS, AND RECEIVED AGAIN IN THE SAME ROOM.

The diagram illustrates the method adopted by "L'Illustration" to test the capabilities of Professor Korn's instrument for telegraphing photographs. Both the transmitter and the receiver were stationed in "L'Illustration" office, and the electric circuit went from Paris to Lyons and back. On the left is the transmitter, showing the positive photograph in process of transmission. On the right is the receiver, showing the reception of a negative impression on the film. The film is supposed to be already developed.

ART MUSIC and the DRAMA

ART NOTES.

SYMBOLISM and caricature should not be entire strangers: at the Baillie Gallery they are found cheek by jowl. Mr. Fred Foottet paints to a serious measure in a sequence of pictures, which the catalogue describes as of "romance and symbolism," and in an adjoining room Mr. Max Beerbohm, Mr. S. H. Sime, and some other gymnasts of the pencil show their caricatures. As caricaturists they must, more or less, look for symbols; and as for "Max," he plays such astounding pranks with the persons of his sitters that they become mere ciphers under his hand.

Up to a point the caricaturist must exaggerate, but beyond that point the elastic upon which he dangles his sitters snaps. He jogs them into such grossly strained exaggeration that in their distortions the resemblance between the exaggeration and the normal vanishes. And why should Mr. Rodin, the British aristocracy, Mr. Gilbert Chesterton, Mr. Henry James—why should all Mr. Beerbohm's sitters be entirely ridiculous or grotesque? When it chances that the caricaturist's sitter is an average man, with legs of average length, and with no monstrosity among his features (Mr. Kipling is known to be such a one), the caricaturist would do wisely, we think, to refrain from monstrous imaginings, for they make his caricature unlike his sitter.

Of course, if Mr. Kipling were so normal as to be a type, the caricaturists would at once have fair prey: they would make a symbol of mediocrity. But it very often happens that the man who deserves, because of his great distinction in the world, to be caricatured, offers no very marked peculiarity, nor any very marked mediocrity of feature. Then, if you please, the caricaturist should refrain from caricatures.

Take the case of M. Rodin, who has been much observed at the functions of the International Society of recent years. In the life one sees a short man, with a look of being able to do things with his hands. Mr. Beerbohm shows us nothing much more than a head and two hands: a creature uglier than the Japanese god of good-fortune, and so strange a deformity that its path would be strewn with pennies did it present itself for alms in the streets. But we have said that



Photo. Foulsham and Hanfield.
A DAINY MERVEILLEUSE: MISS GABRIELLE RAY.
Miss Ray is now playing Eglé at Daly's in "The Lady Dandies," as "The Merveilleuses" has been rechristened.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"MISS HOOK OF HOLLAND." AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

OBVIOUSLY Mr. Paul Rubens has not done himself justice as either librettist or composer hitherto; if he can go on producing work so dainty alike in story and in score as his new musical comedy, "Miss Hook



Photo. Trampus.
HEROINE OF A MUCH-DISCUSSSED PLAY:
THE ITALIAN SALOME.

Salome Kruceniska, a Polish singer, appeared as Salome at La Scala in Milan. Strauss's opera has just excited the fiercest controversy in New York, and has had to be withdrawn from the Opera-House in deference to the form of puritanical prudery known as "Comstockery."

of Holland," there is hope for musical comedy yet. Not that Mr. Rubens has performed any miracle at the Prince of Wales's; he and his collaborator, Mr. Hurgon, have simply abolished the eternal garden party and restaurant scenes of this class of entertainment, they have taken us away from the Smart Set's luxuries and frivolities to a quaint Dutch environment, and they have contrived to keep their so-called "musical incident" in one charming tone. For their setting they must be allowed credit, but not too much credit. The Holland of posters and picture post-cards can easily be realised by modern stage-art, and it is not to be maintained for a moment that Mr. Rubens's local colour is more than the thinnest of veneer. The story, which concerns a droll Dutch distiller's loss of the recipe of a patent liqueur, is of significance only as proving that Mr. G. P. Huntley is no mere one-part humourist, but has the makings of a sound character-actor. The music possesses the brightness of Mr. Rubens's former scores, but is fuller-bodied in its concerted numbers. Some of the composer's most engaging melodies are assigned to the chorus, but he has reserved some taking songs for pretty Miss Isabel Jay, and that clever comédienne, Miss Gracie Leigh; while Mr. Walter Hyde as the bandmaster hero has a "Tra-la-la" ditty which ought to rival "The Miller's Daughter" in street popularity.

Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.

MUSIC.

"FIDELIO." AT THE OPERA.

THERE are several points of view from which Beethoven's solitary opera may be regarded, and it is unfortunate that M. Ysaye, who conducted the performance last week, should have looked upon "Fidelio" as beautiful music and nothing else. This attitude is easily justified; the book is silly enough to go to the making of the fiction supplement for one of the papers that are published weekly for the benefit of the servants' hall, and Beethoven never took his puppets seriously. He did no more than call them to the footlights when he required their presence to sing arias or to illustrate his wonderful capacity for writing duos, trios, or quartettes. They were like the violins and the clarinets, mere parts in a musical scheme. Unfortunately, the public requires an opera that bears some relation, however slight, to life, and expects a conductor to give a fresh and vigorous reading rather than to say with his baton, "Here is a wonderful musical fragment, one hundred years old but beautiful beyond praise. Listen to the exquisite sounds from the orchestra. The people on the stage are of no account."

A crowded and expectant house gave M. Ysaye a greeting worthy of his reputation, and he treated the "Fidelio" overture delightfully. Unfortunately, when the curtain rose, the conductor remained concerned chiefly for his orchestra; his *rubato* would have puzzled better singers than those taking part in the performance, while he had periods of inflexibility when he interpreted the score, after the fashion in which M. André Messager conducts "Carmén." If the curtain could have been lowered, the performers sent home, and the interpretation left entirely to the London Symphony players, there would have been no ground for complaint. When the third "Leonora" overture was given between the acts everybody was delighted; but the truth remains that M. Ysaye, who can direct an orchestra admirably, cannot conduct opera. We do not think that singing and acting make sufficient appeal to him.

Frau Leffler Burckhardt made her first appearance this season, taking the part of Leonore, and would have made a better impression had she sung more and declaimed less. Herr Bertram was an uneasy Pizarro; whether a guilty conscience or insufficient rehearsals were responsible we will not pretend to say. Herr Bussard as



Photo. Percy Guttenberg.

OTHELLO AND DESDEMONA AT MANCHESTER.

Mr. Matheson Lang and Miss Margaret Halstan at the Queen's Theatre.

the sculptor looks simply like a short man, with no hint of monstrosity. It should be the caricaturist's part to present us with a man; and in the business of the hands "Max" should not be so little subtle: an elephant's hind feet would be more capable of sculpture than those in his drawing. This is a case of too gross an exaggeration; in other drawings Mr. Beerbohm's summary of his sitter is more moderate, and most wittily set down.

W. M.



A GERMAN SALOME: 'FRÄULEIN' ANNA SUTTER

In the title-part at the Court Theatre, Stuttgart.

Florestan sang and acted so well that there were moments when a careless listener might have thought that Florestan was a man and not a wooden stage puppet; the artist must be warned against such daring modernity. Marcelline, Jacquino, Don Fernando and Rocco were quite eighteenth century, and might have been marionettes. During the evening two announcements were made, the first being that M. Ysaye had not conducted an opera before, the second that the season will be prolonged until Feb. 23.

THE OPERA THAT SHOCKED NEW YORK: STRAUSS'S "SALOME."



1. THE COMPOSER, DR. RICHARD STRAUSS, CONDUCTING THE FIRST PERFORMANCE OF "SALOME" AT DRESDEN.

2. THE AMERICAN "SALOME": FRÄULEIN OLIVE FREMSTAD IN THE TITLE-RÔLE AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA-HOUSE, NEW YORK.

PHOTOGRAPH BY BYRON, NEW YORK, SUPPLIED BY THE DOVER STREET STUDIOS.

Richard Strauss's opera "Salome," which was received with such enthusiasm on the Continent, has been banned by a section of the New York public. In consequence of the outcry, Mr. Conrick consented to withdraw the piece from the Metropolitan Opera-House; but as he had a contract with Dr. Strauss for so many performances, he will transfer it to another theatre. Elsewhere in the present number we give photographs of the singers who took the title-role in Stuttgart and Milan.

THE MOST KEENLY DISCUSSED OPERA OF MODERN TIMES: RICHARD STRAUSS'S "SALOME."

PHOTOGRAPH BY BYRON, NEW YORK; SUPPLIED BY THE DOVER STREET STUDIOS.



SALOME DANCING BEFORE HEROD: SCENE FROM THE PRODUCTION AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA-HOUSE, NEW YORK.

The management of the Metropolitan Opera-House in New York provided a magnificent stage setting for Strauss's "Salome," and one of the finest tableaux is here reproduced. It is the moment when Salome dances before Herod and receives from him the offer of a reward, even to the half of his kingdom. After she has chosen and received the head of John the Baptist, there follows the tremendous scene for which Strauss has written music that is unsurpassed for passionate expression.

MORRIS TAPESTRIES FROM BURNE-JONES DESIGNS PRESENTED TO BIRMINGHAM ART GALLERY.



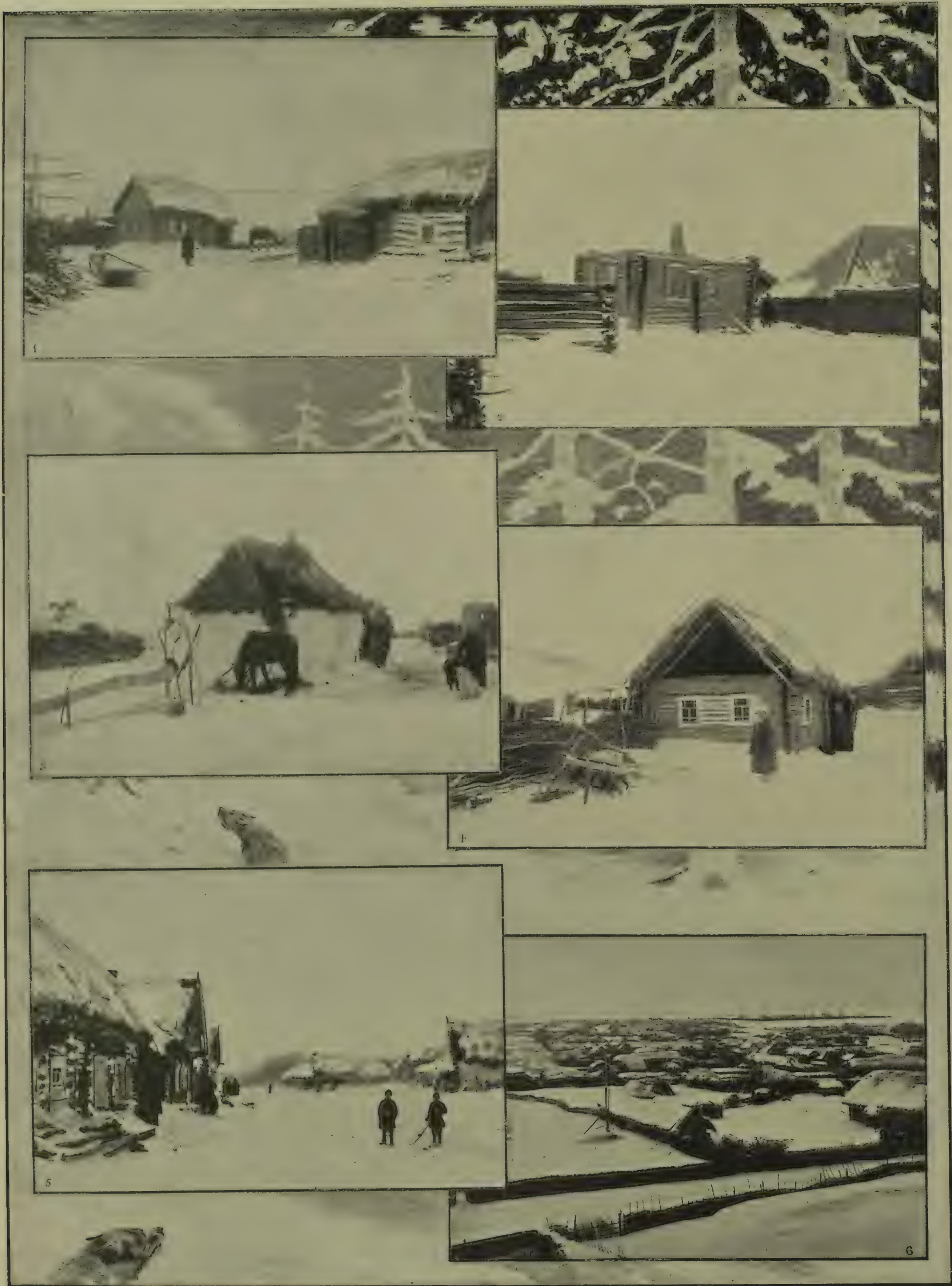
1. THE FAILURE OF SIR GAWAINE AND SIR ECTOR. 2. THE ARMING AND DEPARTURE OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE. 3. ATTAINMENT OF THE HOLY GRAIL.

These tapestries, woven on the Morris looms at Merton Abbey, from the designs of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, were presented to Birmingham Art Gallery last Tuesday. The tapestries are the gift of a number of subscribers who desire to express their recognition of the work of the Art Gallery Committee and of Mr. Whitworth Wallis, the director. In the seventies

of last century Morris set up the Merton Abbey looms, where the art of Arras alone survives. There were woven the "Adoration" for Exeter College, the "Praising Angels" for South Kensington, the Stanmore Hall series and the Eton College Chapel tapestries. On another page we give a more detailed account of the work, which is as wonderful as it is laborious.

THE WOLF AT THE DOOR: FAMINE IN SOUTH-EASTERN RUSSIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY MR. SHISHKOFF, EX-MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE.



1. A WELL-TO-DO TARTAR'S COTTAGE IN KASHIMOVO.

3. UNROOFING THE COTTAGE TO FEED THE HORSE.

5. A RUSSIAN VILLAGE.

2. UNTHATCHED TO FEED THE HORSES; TWO FAMILIES LIVE IN THIS COTTAGE.

4. A TARTAR COTTAGE.

6. A STARVING TARTAR VILLAGE OF CHALKI. NOTE THE EMPTY BARN-YARDS.

On another page we print an article by Dr. Hagberg Wright describing the famine in Samara, in South-Eastern Russia. In that province, which is roughly the same size as Ireland, the peasants are just now suffering the cruellest want, the result of two successive years of drought and consequent failure of the crops. In many cases the people are living in roofless cottages, for they have had to remove the thatch for fodder for the horses.

FAMINE AND DISEASE IN SAMARA, SOUTH-EASTERN RUSSIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY MR. SHISHKOFF, EX-MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE.



1. A STARVING RUSSIAN FAMILY: A CHILD SICK OF TYPHUS FEVER IN THE VILLAGE OF MICHAIOVKA. 2. THE INTERIOR OF A WELL-TO-DO TARTAR'S COTTAGE, VILLAGE OF CHALKI.

3. FAMINE-STRICKEN PEASANTS ASKING FOR RELIEF.

4. THE END OF THE LIVE STOCK: THE LAST GOAT IN A TARTAR VILLAGE. 5. THE ENTRANCE TO A COTTAGE BUILT OF SUN-DRIED BRICK, THE THATCH REMOVED FOR FODDER.

The "Times" has just published an eloquent appeal by Mr. Nikola Shishkoff for help for the Samara peasants. 2,000,000 people are in the direst straits, and their plight will be yet more terrible two months hence. Samara is peculiarly liable to famine. Her bleak and arid plains lie outside the area of the rich black clay which characterises the vast arable land of Russia; nor can the Volga, which bounds the provinces on the west, afford compensation for the ungenerous soil. Fodder can be obtained only by those few who can afford to have it brought from Siberia.

RAMESES AND HIS LION: A PAGEANT OF ANCIENT EGYPT.

FROM THE PAINTING BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



FAMILIAR TO ALL EGYPTIAN TOURISTS FROM HIS SCULPTURED PORTRAITS AND HIS MUMMY: RAMESES AS HE WAS IN THE DAYS OF HIS GLORY.

The interest in things Egyptian which has been revived by the production of "Antony and Cleopatra" gives special appropriateness to Mr. Woodville's picture of the Egypt of a much earlier time. This is based on the most accurate archaeological information. The lion that attended Rameses II. is well known to all students of Egyptology. It appears in the sculptures of Abou Simbel.

OUR AFGHAN GUEST IN INDIA: THE AMIR'S FIRST RAILWAY JOURNEY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY KING, SIMLA



THE AMIR'S TRANSPORT OF ELEPHANTS AT MIGHNI KANDOO.



THE ADVANCED GUARD OF AFGHAN INFANTRY AT MIGHNI KANDOO.



THE AMIR'S INTEREST IN BRITISH ENGINEERING: H.M. AND STAFF ON THE ATTOCK BRIDGE.

On his journey to Peshawur the Amir travelled for the first time by train. He was greatly interested in the Attock Bridge, which was erected in 1883 above a dangerous whirlpool on the Indus, opposite the influx of the Kabul River. The railway-bridge has a subway for foot-passengers and carriage traffic. The Amir alighted on the bridge and inspected the structure.

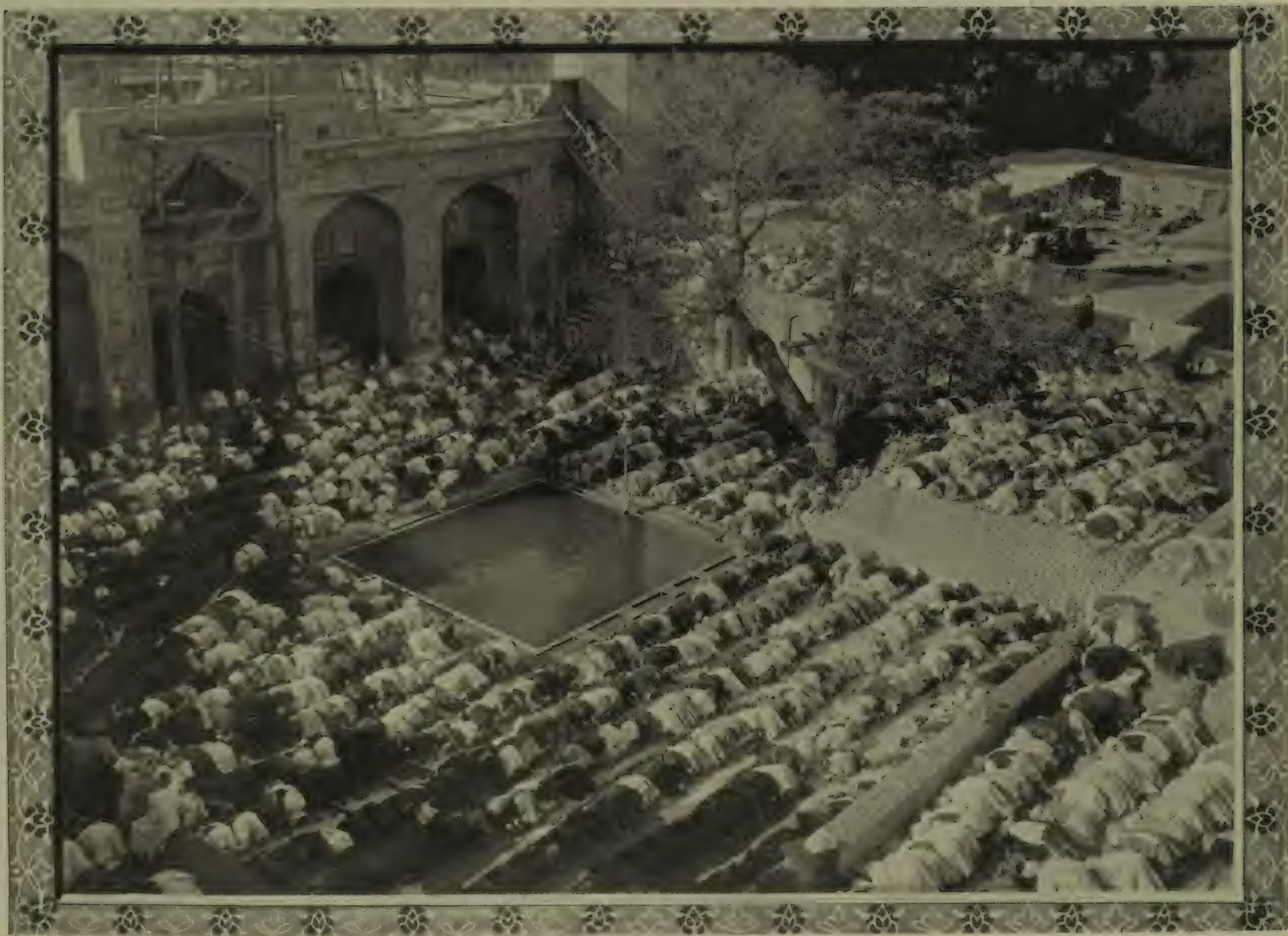


The Amir. Sir H. McMahon.

THE AMIR'S ARRIVAL AT RAWAL PINDI: HIS MAJESTY RECEIVING BRITISH OFFICERS.

AN ENTOURAGE AT PRAYER: THE AMIR AND HIS DEVOUT RETAINERS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY KING, SIMLA.



THE AMIR PRAYING WITH HIS BODYGUARD AT THE JUMMA MUSJID, PESHAWUR.

The Amir made his first railway journey to Peshawur, where he was received by the Chief Commissioner, and was entertained in a guest-house specially erected at a cost of £25,000. On the morning of January 5 his Majesty and his bodyguard attended prayers at the Jumma Masjid. The scene when the Amir and his bodyguard prostrated themselves was extremely impressive.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY THE KINGSTON EARTHQUAKE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CAMPBELL.



1. THE RUINS OF THE WOODBINES; THE HOUSE OF MR. DE LEON, WHOSE WIFE WAS KILLED; THEIR CHILD WAS SAVED.

2. COMPARED BY LORD DUDLEY TO A SHATTERED DOLL'S-HOUSE; MYRTLE BANK HOTEL AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.

3. A LIGHTER CONVEYING THE DYING.

4. WHERE FORTY BRITISH SOLDIERS PERISHED; THE RUINS OF THE MILITARY HOSPITAL, BURNT DOWN AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.

The Myrtle Bank Hotel presented, as Lord Dudley remarked, the appearance of a grotesque, shattered doll's-house. One wall was shaken down, leaving the rooms open to view. At the hotel Sir Alfred Jones and his party had lunched just before the catastrophe. After the shock, fire broke out at the military hospital, and forty sick soldiers of the West India Regiment lost their lives.

CURIOUS EFFECTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE AT KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CAMPBELL.



1. RUINS OF KINGSTON'S MOST CHERISHED RELIC: THE PARISH CHURCH, WHERE ADMIRAL BENBOW IS BURIED.

2. TWISTED, BUT NOT OVERTHROWN: THE CURIOUS PLIGHT OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S STATUE.

3. THE WRECK OF THE CENTRAL TOWER AT CONSTANT SPRING HOTEL.

4. THE RUINS OF MR. GRINAN'S HOUSE, WHERE ONE PERSON WAS KILLED.

The Parish Church of Kingston, which dated from the late seventeenth century, was the colonists' most cherished antiquity. The main part of the building was original, but the side aisles were of later date. It was first reported that the statue of Queen Victoria had been turned completely round, but the photograph shows that this was not so. It was twisted to an angle of about 45 degrees from its original position and was shaken to the edge of the pedestal, but not thrown down.

LIVING MASTERPIECES: FAMOUS PICTURES IN TABLEAUX VIVANTS AT THE EMPIRE.



1. THE HUGUENOTS.

From the Painting by the late Sir J. E. Millais, P.R.A.
Reproduced by Permission of Messrs. Graves.

2. AMY ROBSART.

From the Painting by W. F. Yeames, R.A.
By Permission of the Artist.

3. OFF DUTY.

"The Illustrated London News" Christmas Plate, 1906.
From the Painting by Julius M. Price (Copyright I.L.N.)

4. VICTORIA REGINA.

(The Announcement of her Accession to Queen Victoria at Kensington Palace.)
From the Painting by H. Wells, R.A.

A STEP IN EVOLUTION.

OF all the sights to be seen in an English town, that of a powerful team of drays straining and clamping up a stiffish hill is surely the most striking. Nothing is more suggestive of strength, of muscle, of dominant energy. And yet these magnificent animals, together with the noble race of hunters and racehorses for which England is famous, are only the posterity of a tiny breed of creatures no bigger than a fox-terrier—eleven inches high at the withers, "covered with short hair which may have had a brownish colour with lighter spots, resembling the sunbeams falling through the leaves of trees, and thus protecting the little animals from observation." Evolution has worked wonderful changes, but we possess skeletons that show the pedigree step by step.

Indeed, to understand the modern horse, we must go back to this whippet-like creature of the Eocene period, at the dawn of the animal world, with its low-crowned teeth sufficient for the succulent vegetation of forest and marsh. Speed was then essential for survival, and the tooth, the stomach, and the foot of our sorriest jades bear traces still of this struggle for swift existence. The leg below the knee has merged from a five-toed stage into one hoof with lengthened cannon-bone and pasterns.

The tooth now possesses the long-columned and cylindrical crown which enables the horse to masticate dry, harsh herbage. And the stomach, through the nomadic life of early wanderings, has become capable of resisting and surviving to some extent the passage of a large proportion of in-nutritious combined with the nutritive matter of its ordinary food.

The progress at first was slow, rapidly increasing, however, when man hastened the evolution by riding instead of hunting the animal. The horse of the Homeric age—a fiery, mettlesome beast, though still a horse of pasture—"champing the clover and parsley of the marsh-lands"—was already

horse's stomach is due to its nomadic history—a history of escape through countless ages from countless foes, over deserts, prairies, glaciers now perhaps buried under the Atlantic. Existence depended on a digestion that could live on anything, and, if need be, very little of that. Only the other day a horse was rescued from a mire that had lived three weeks on water alone. Hence it is that though a horse may still get a sleek coat on nothing but oats, hay, and carrots, that food need not provide its ideal nutriment under modern conditions of domesticated existence. On such food we get only too many horses with worms, colic, crib-biting and other diseases set up by the passage of noxious and innutritious substances contained in the traditional food. Molassine-fed horses, however, are remarkably immune from such diseases, no doubt owing to the antiseptic and therapeutic properties of the peat contained in the preparation.

Far-seeing horse-breeders have for some time realised that, great as has been the progress in the higher evolution of the horse in the last seventy years, no real step forward could be taken till the energy lost in the wear and tear of the stomach hitherto caused by the traditional foods, could be saved for tissue-building and other more serviceable purposes—i.e., adding to the speed of the race-horse, the grit and pluck of the hunter, the bone, muscle, and endurance of the labouring horse. This, no doubt, accounts for the readiness with which the most intelligent horse-owners, horse-breeders, veterinary surgeons, and scientific agriculturists tried the new staple food, which seemed to be not a mere condiment, but to supply just the diet they were looking for. That they are satisfied is seen from the testimony of such men as Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Major C. W. Curzon, Lord Lonsdale, Lieutenant-Colonel Nunn, of the Army Veterinary Department, and Professor M'Lauchlan Young, of the College of Agriculture,

Aberdeen University; while big firms such as Pickfords, Newmarket trainers such as Mr. Sherwood, of Lord Rosebery's stud, and the Army authorities at Woolwich, would not have continued to buy such quantities if they had not found the food invaluable. It is now used for the cavalry of all the Continental armies, and by firms such as the Paris Société des Omnibus, with its 15,000 percherons (the same breed that carried the mailed knights of the Middle Ages).

Not only for the horse, however, has the new food proved beneficial. Its success with cattle, sheep,

and pigs can only be described as phenomenal, while poultry and dog owners are taking it up all over the country and abroad. Lord Howard de Walden's gamekeeper recommends it for pheasants, and the animals at the Glasgow "Zoo" are now Molassine-fed. Although only six years old, this new preparation is already eaten by one-eighth of the whole domesticated animal kingdom in Great Britain, man excepted. When one considers the conservatism of the average farmer or breeder in the matter of foods, one realises that there must be something extraordinary about Molassine Meal to obtain such success. Our farmers are most conservative, and cannot at first understand how peat, which is to them just earth, can be any good for stock, except as litter. Job tells us of the

ground with fierceness and rage"; but that, of course, is a metaphor, and suggests crib-biting to the unimaginative mind. The appearance of the food has also been against it—it is rather like gunpowder.

In spite of these obstacles, its proved efficiency has overcome mistrust, and as Colonel Nunn said in the *Veterinary Journal* of May 1905, "There is little doubt that in a short space of time it will become, in spite of all prejudice, the staple food of all classes of horses." One might substitute "of all domesticated animals."

"Lovely May Flower," the celebrated Aberdeen Angus Heifer of the Countess Dowager of Seafield, is a typical instance of the success of Molassine-fed stock at important cattle-shows, while the Earl of Macclesfield, Lord Haversham, Lord George Platt, and Mr. Lionel Phillips are only a few of the well-known breeders of pigs who have recently carried off prizes through use of this preparation. The Duke of Marlborough has been a prize-winner with Molassine-fed sheep. In the case of poultry the record price in Buckinghamshire of £40 was obtained for a Buff Orpington cockerel fed on Molassine Meal. As an instance of its value for dogs, the huntsman of the Sussex Foot Harriers states that Molassine Meal has entirely taken the place of meat during the summer season for his pack.

Molassine Meal is not an expensive preparation, and, indeed, the Company claims that it effects considerable saving in the fodder bill. As it secures much better absorption of the other foods taken; the animal is satisfied with smaller quantities, at the same time putting on better flesh than otherwise would be the case. Such is its effect that cows fed on it give richer milk, hens lay better, and pigs are ready for market three weeks earlier than if no Molassine Meal were used. The discovery may truly be said to have caused a revolution in the farm, as well as evolution in the races.



WENSLEYDALE SHEEP. SELECTIONS FROM WHICH HAVE WON MANY PRIZES AT HOME AND IN THE COLONIES.



MR. JOHN PROSSER,
Sales Manager.

ready vastly different from the horses whose broken marrow-bones are found with palæolithic man. Swifter still have been the strides since careful feeding and careful breeding came into vogue. This progress is by no means completed. Six years ago a new method of feeding was introduced into England which must have enormous influence upon the future breed and life of the horse. That the life has already lengthened we know from the change in the teeth—the Eocene creature had teeth that lasted only ten years. A further lease is now to be given the horse by lengthening the life of the stomach.

Some years ago an Austrian came to England with a recipe for horse-food which already had some vogue on the Continent, especially in the highly organised cavalry of the German Army. His idea was that molasses, which had hitherto been used but sparingly on account of a dangerous percentage of soda and potash salts, could be rendered innocuous and at the same time highly nutritious and therapeutic by mixing it in certain proportions with peat moss. Taken as a part of the daily food, this preparation not only itself supplied first-rate nourishment, but also induced a state of health in the stomach which enabled the rest of the food (oats, hay, etc.) to be digested and absorbed more thoroughly than had hitherto been the case. This Austrian was fortunate enough to find a disciple in an enterprising



MR. FRED. LIVINGSTONE,
Managing Director.



A GREAT PRIZE-WINNER.

JACK FROST'S TOO BRIEF VISIT: AN EXCITING HOCKEY MATCH ON SKATES.

DRAWN BY J. W. HAMMICK.



THE GAME THAT IS MAKING ENGLISHWOMEN ATHLETIC ADAPTED TO THE ICE.

Hockey has long been a favourite pastime on the ice, and now that it has found such favour as an everyday sport for women, the enjoyment of the ice-game is more than doubled, for the girls no longer play as novices.

'No Voice, however feeble, lifted up for Truth ever Dies.'

THE GENIUS OF THIS LIFE, COMMON SENSE!

*'We shut our eyes, the flowers bloom on,
We murmur, but the corn-ears fill;*

*We choose the shadow, but the sun
That casts it shines behind us still.*

And each good thought or action moves the dark world nearer to the sun.'—WHITTIER.

Nothing happens by Chance. We have Eyes and see not.

THERE ARE MORE THINGS IN HEAVEN AND EARTH THAN ARE DREAMT OF IN OUR PHILOSOPHY.

It is for you to find out why your ears are boxed.

AN IMAGE OF HUMAN LIFE. INCAPACITY MEETS WITH THE SAME PUNISHMENT AS CRIME. NATURE'S LAWS.

'Nor love thy life nor hate; but whilst thou livest live well.'—MILTON.

"Suppose it were perfectly certain that the life and fortune of every one of us would, one day or other, depend upon us winning or losing a game of chess. Don't you think that we should all consider it to be a primary duty to *learn at least* the names and moves of the pieces; to have a notion of a gambit and a keen eye for all the means of giving and getting out of check? Do you not think we should look with a disapprobation amounting to scorn upon the father who allows his sons, or the State which allows its members, to grow up without knowing a pawn from a knight? Yet it is a very plain and elementary truth that the life, the fortune, and the happiness of every one of us—and, more or less, of those who are connected with us—do depend upon our knowing something of the rules of a game infinitely more difficult and complicated than chess. It is a game which has been played for untold ages, every man and woman of us being one of the two players in a game of his or her own. The chess-board is the world, the pieces are the phenomena of the universe, the rules of the game are *what we call the laws of Nature*. The player on the one side is hidden from us. We know that his play is always fair, *just*, and *patient*. But also we know, *to our cost*, that he never overlooks a mistake, or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance. To the man who plays well the highest stakes are paid, with that sort of



overflowing generosity with which the strong shows delight in strength. And who plays ill is checkmated—*without haste, but without remorse.*

"My metaphor will remind some of you of the famous picture in which Retzsch has depicted Satan playing at chess with man for his soul. Substitute for the mocking fiend in that picture a calm, strong angel, who is playing for love, as we say, and would rather *lose than win*. And I should accept it as an image of human life.

"The great mass of mankind are the 'Poll,' who pick up just enough to get through without much discredit. *Those who won't learn at all are plucked; and then you can't come up again.* Nature's pluck means extermination.

"Ignorance is visited as sharply as wilful disobedience—incapacity meets with the same punishment as crime. Nature's discipline is not even a word and a blow, and the blow first; but the *blow without the word*. It is left to you to find out *why your ears are boxed.*"—HUXLEY.

"Nature's Laws. I must repeat, are eternal; her small still voice, speaking from the inmost heart of us, shall not, under terrible penalties, be disregarded. No man can depart from the truth without damage to himself."—T. CARLYLE.

"INTO MAN'S HANDS IS PLACED THE RUDDER OF HIS FRAIL BARQUE THAT HE MAY NOT ALLOW THE WAVES TO WORK THEIR WILL."—Goethe.
SUBSTANCES IN THE BLOOD THAT ARE HURTFUL AND INJURIOUS TO HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

We quote the following from a well-known writer on Pathology:

"Now, a word on the importance of the regular and proper action of these excretory organs and of the intestinal canal. The former separate substances from the blood that are hurtful if they are kept in the blood. The waste substances that are got rid of by the intestinal canal include the parts of the food that are not digested and certain secretions from the intestinal canal, especially from the large part of the intestine. These substances are injurious if left in the body, as certain portions of them are reabsorbed into the blood, especially the foul organic matter in them, so that if these various excretory organs do not perform their functions in a proper manner, waste substances are either not separated from the blood or are reabsorbed into it and poison it, and as the blood is distributed to the various tissues of the body they are not properly nourished and they become degenerated, weak, and incapable of performing their proper functions, so that the regular action of these excretory organs of the body is of the greatest importance with regard to health, for not a single tissue of the body can be kept in a proper condition if the waste substances are not got rid of in the manner they should."

Were we to mention the many and various diseases caused or produced by blood poisoning, it would require more space than we have at command. To hinder the poison from gaining admission, you must sustain the vital powers by adding to the blood what is continually being lost from various circumstances, and by that means you prevent the poison being retained in the body. The effect of Eno's 'Fruit Salt' is to take away all morbid poisons and supply that which promotes healthy secretions only by natural means. The chemical nature or antidotal power of Eno's 'Fruit Salt' is to expel the foreign substance or render it inert (by natural means only). If we could maintain sufficient vital power we could keep the poison from doing any harm. That power is best attained by following the Rules for Life (see page 10 in Pamphlet) and using, according to directions, Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' which by its healthy action keeps the secretions in perfect order only by soothing and natural laws, or in other words it is impossible to overstate its great power in preventing unnecessary suffering and disease.

THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION AS

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, AND AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES:—"After 25 years' use I have found a cup of hot tea, taken in the morning about a quarter of an hour after a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' a great boon."

CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Limited, 'Fruit Salt' Works, LONDON, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

LADIES' PAGES.

IT has passed into a truism that the original inventor or discoverer of a great truth will rarely reap a reward. The list is long of discoverers who were abused and insulted for their pains, and of inventions that nobody would look at until after the inventor had died or, at the very least, had sold all his interest in the affair for a mere song. The newest illustration of the revival of an invention neglected on its original announcement is of a domestic character. In manuals of domestic economy thirty or more years old, I have seen mention made of a Norwegian's invention, then recent, of a cooking apparatus, the principle of which was merely to commence the cooking of food in the ordinary manner, and then to place it straight from the fire in a wooden box packed round with felt or hay, and leave it alone for several hours. This method of cooking, the inventor stated, was not only little trouble, but made tough meats tender, and, by preserving all the juices in the cooking-pot, rendered the food of all sorts more delicious and more digestible. Well, the invention has languished in neglect for a generation, and no doubt the discoverer is now no more; but at last the United States Army officers have, by order of their War Office, tried numerous experiments with a view to arranging camp cooking on this method; and the most satisfactory results are reported. The food is started in cooking, just boiled up or partly roasted; for boiled viands only a few minutes' actual boiling on the fire is required. Then the food is placed in a covered earthenware vessel, and this is enclosed in a box, and packed round inside with any non-conducting material. The original inventor made his cooking-boxes thickly lined with felt, but the American Army men have experimented with ordinary clean hay as packing, and find it does quite well. The box-lid is closed on the vessels containing the packing and the food, and it is simply left alone, standing shut up for several hours, the time required varying with the nature of the dish; on opening the lid at the end of from two to six hours the food is found to have finished cooking, and to be delicious and digestible. Hams, joints of beef and mutton, old tough fowls, suet puddings, cabbage and potatoes, Irish stew, rice, haricots and macaroni have all been perfectly prepared by the American army cooks in this easy, cheap, and simple "cooking-box." Really, it is rather discreditable to us women that it is left for Army men to find out and test an invention so very valuable as this will be in our households; if it stands good in experience, in saving labour, firing, and food-material. I hope many of my readers will forthwith try to make a stew in a "hay-box." Get some steak or mutton cutlets, chop up potatoes and onions, add all-spice and peppercorns, salt and pepper, and cover with water. Slowly bring it to the boil over the fire; in five minutes after it boils put it all in a stock-pot, or casserole, of brown earthenware,



A DINNER-GOWN.

Of black spotted net over white glacé, decorated with ruchings of the same net and black velvet.

with a lid; stand this vessel in a rather large wooden box, and pack it on every side and on top with lots of hay, then leave it for three to four hours; and please afterwards write and tell me the result!

I do not doubt that it will be satisfactory, as the scientific principles involved are perfectly sound; the non-conducting material and the consequent very slow cooking are quite right theoretically. If we could only indoctrinate our poor housewives with the necessity for stewing being done very slowly, and kept at boiling-point only, or simmering, as it is called, instead of getting to a "galloping boil," how easily they could prepare nourishing and nice soups and stews at small expense, just as the French *ménagère* does, by following those principles. But can it possibly be true that soup is going out of fashion in the *cuisine bourgeoise* of France, as stated by a Paris paper? For centuries potage has occupied a leading place on Gallic dinner-tables of the highest class, and in the more economical middle-class French *ménage* it is and ever has been the stand-by. The peasant eats his *soupe aux choux* as the English labourer eats fat boiled bacon; it is his standing daily dish that supplies the place of almost every other possible viand, aided only by a liberal allowance of bread. Yet now we are told "coffee has replaced soup in the morning in most cases, and soup has ceased to figure on the luncheon-tables of the well-to-do. Ladies are now refusing the comforting *consommé* with contempt, and their male companions are looking askance at the refreshing potage." This comes at a time when English people are beginning to understand that soup is a valuable article of diet. The correspondent credits the doctors with the change; they have been denouncing soup; and, no doubt, it is justly condemned in cases of obesity, and sometimes in indigestion. But in ordinary health no doctor would deny the value of a small portion of really good soup as a beginning to dinner. It is rapidly digested and absorbed, and prepares the system for the more solid food. It is the medium by which is quickly taken the restorative meat essences, or the juices extracted by boiling from fresh vegetables, which have a dietetic value so great that they alone will prevent the development of scurvy at sea. A well-made purée is also the method by which the extremely nourishing qualities of the pulses—peas, haricots, and lentils—are best utilised. It will be a pity if the increasing use of soups at our tables is checked by a rumour of the abandonment of it by our neighbours, supreme as they are in setting gastronomic fashions for the world. The poorer housewife is too much influenced by the habits of her richer sisters for this to fail to check the economical and beneficial employment of every scrap of meat, bones, and vegetable in the form of soup, which so greatly helps in feeding well a poor family.

It is a thorough John Bull who claims that, after all, there is no nation that has such good cooking as the

For Health and Beauty's Sake.

Warning words of a famous Actress.

THERE is no getting away from the fact that health and beauty are in a considerable degree dependent upon the condition of the mouth and teeth. There cannot be perfect health when the mouth is not regularly cleansed and protected from all impurities, and there cannot be beauty when the teeth are allowed to become unsound and fall into decay. Thousands upon thousands of people are suffering from bad mouths and teeth who, had they taken ordinary care when young, would still possess the charm of smiling mouths of radiant teeth. To-day, when there is a dentifrice like Odol available for safeguarding the teeth and the oral cavity from dangerous influences, there is no excuse for imperfect teeth; and it is the duty of all mothers to see that their children daily perform the absolutely necessary cleansing of their mouth and teeth, so easily and perfectly done with Odol. Where this is attended to, tooth troubles will be avoided, the teeth will preserve their natural whiteness and soundness, and the set of the mouth and lips will not be impaired. Nothing keeps back the marks of age so well as sound, healthy teeth; they carry with them the impress of youthfulness, and constitute one of the chief charms of a beautiful expression. Do all you can, I say, to keep your mouth and teeth in perfect health, and, I speak from experience when I say, that the finest thing for this purpose that science has discovered for us is Odol.

"I have used Odol, and am glad to be able to say that I find it most cleansing and refreshing, and I should be sorry now to have to forego using it."

Violet Vanbrugh Bonchies



Odol not only beautifies but it also preserves the teeth, and the fragrant taste it leaves in the mouth is most refreshing.

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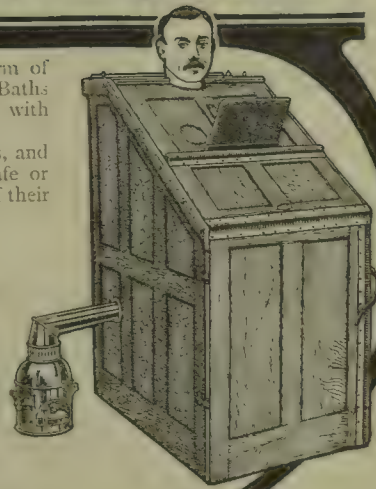
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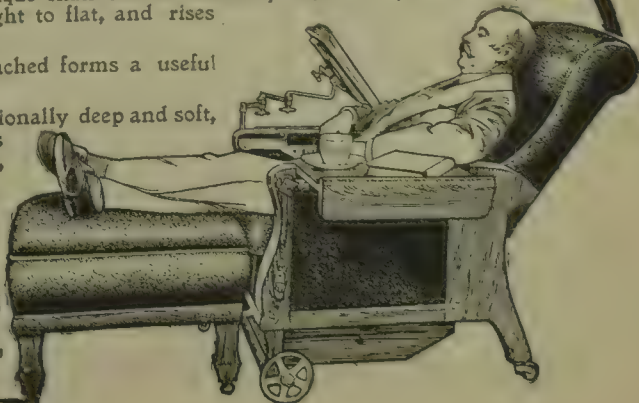
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English nation itself. Such a claim was made in George Gissing's last book, "Henry Ryecroft," and it is at least a relief after the everlasting girding of Englishmen against their women as domestic workers to read such a statement as this—

The class which provides our servants is undeniably coarse and stupid, and its handiwork of every kind bears the native stamp. For all that, English victuals are in quality the best in the world, and English cookery is the wholesomest and most appetising known to any temperate clime. As in so many other of our good points, we have achieved this thing unconsciously. Your ordinary Englishwoman engaged in cooking probably has no other thought than to make the food masticable; but the aim of English cooking is so to deal with the raw material of man's nourishment as to bring out, for the healthy palate, all its natural juices and savours, and in this, when the cook has any measure of natural or acquired skill, she most notably succeeds. Nothing could be simpler, yet nothing more right and reasonable.

Then he goes on to make the usual claim for our simple "roast and boiled" English cookery, that its vogue here shows how excellent our viands are, since we do not need to disguise their natural flavour or to increase their inherent palatableness by the aid of alien flavours under the title of sauce. That there is no small degree of truth in this, we all discover when we have taken a course of foreign *table d'hôte* dinners. Few of us but come home with the ardent conviction that a cut from an honest English roast sirloin, with its own gravy issuing from the underdone joint, or an English grilled steak, or a chop with a curly tail, are worth many of the foreigners' successive dishes of indistinguishable viands with various names but a prevailing flavour of an identical sauce.

What is truly ideal is a happy combination of both methods of cookery; but this is impossible for persons of moderate means. The French cook has her own little forms of extravagance; our good cookery is frankly very extravagant. To unite in one cuisine the double forms of free spending, not occasionally but as a daily course of action, produces a fine result, but is necessarily to be supported by a long purse. The French form of extravagance consists in the preparation of the sauces so much admired by lovers of that style of cookery; even in the *cuisine bourgeoise* there is an expenditure of eggs and butter that seems to us to be lavish indeed, and there are many quite ordinary French dishes into which "a ladleful of espagnole" enters, said ladleful having cost no little time and expense to prepare. Wine, too, more readily available there than here, is constantly employed in cooking, and gives a rare *goût*. But in compensation for these forms of expenditure, the meat used is supplied in very limited quantities, and the sauce is a main portion of the meal, for every French boy is brought up to eat much bread with the sauces, and on that to stay his appetite. In English cookery, on the other hand, the extravagance lies in the provision of the substantial part of the dish. True, a sirloin of



A SIMPLE EVENING-GOWN.

In soft cream satin, trimmed with velvet to match and silver tassels.

beef well roasted, and served with good plain gravy, is verily a great viand; but in a family of ordinary dimensions, such a joint—which must be fairly large not to dry up in the cooking—implies a lot of cold meat left over. Then what are you going to do? Give it away; or waste it in some fashion; or have it dished up in some form of *rechauffée*—every such form, to an epicure, being most certainly detestable? That is where the French *cuisine bourgeoise* scores over ours. It is not a matter of one meal, but of the succession of food provided, one day with another; and of course, too, the question is not what the skilled cook of a wealthy household can do (in this case there is no problem—it is solved by combining the best of every nation's practices regardless of cost), but whether the English or Continental method of living for the average family of modest means is to be preferred. And I think the English plan is best for the Englishman, and the French for the Frenchman—don't you? Also that an Englishman, when he enjoys the expensive solidity of his own fashion of living, must remember the necessary drawbacks thereunto, and not repine that he does not receive likewise the advantages of the opposing system of diet and cookery—which is what most of the British grumblers against their countrywomen as cooks are, in fact, guilty of doing!

Taste (which tells in every way) is required in settling the outline of a dress. Nothing can be more absurd than to see, as one constantly does just at present, a short, stout woman, who by the aid of straight-fronted corsets, has succeeded in so lengthening her waist-line, as to get it apparently just midway between her toes and her shoulders. To begin with, this is not really smart, as the tendency of the moment is rather towards the Empire style, with its high-waisted effect. At the same time, it is the hour of liberty in one's choice in dress, and a well-balanced figure—tall and slim, and yet well-rounded, being favourably suited by a very long-waisted effect, can, and wisely does secure that end. The short, stout woman should rather give her mind to getting a proper proportion established between the upper and the lower part of her figure. She should not allow her things to be made too tight, nor her small stature to be overpowered by a very large hat. On the other hand, the tall and over-slender woman should have her dress as clinging as fashion permits; she may have full sleeves and a large hat, or the reverse; but she should take care to have her shoulders and bust left as wide and full as possible. Either the slender or the plump figure may be equally effective provided an adequate degree of sense and good taste presides over the outline. A good dressmaker is paid in part to exercise her taste, which, doubtless, was naturally good, and has become trained to perfection by years of practice in the service of her customers; and the next best thing to having excellent taste for one's self is to have docility to take the advice of a first-rate professional modiste—and the money to pay for it. FILOMENA.

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Sure Test of Experience,

and you will be equally convinced if you give a practical test to Bishop's Varalette treatment.

There are scarcely any men and few women who are free from danger of some form of uric acid trouble. Our present-day style of living, with its generous comforts and temptations to self-indulgence, leads to many forms of ill-health, of which Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, Gouty Eczema, Sciatica, Lumbago, Stone and Kidney and Bladder Troubles are perhaps the most prevalent and certainly the most distressing. These disorders are all caused by the excessive formation of uric acid and its consequent accumulation in the muscles, joints, and tissues.

Wise Men and Far-Seeing Women

recognise the fact that it is best not to wait for attacks of such ailments, or even for the preliminary symptoms of them, before commencing Bishop's Varalette treatment. The adoption of this treatment should be regarded as a method of insurance against gout and the other painful complaints referred to. The use of Bishop's Varalettes prevents the excessive formation of uric acid at its very sources, and by preventing this you protect yourself against its accumulation in the muscles, joints, and tissues. Bishop's Varalette treatment renders you immune from gout, rheumatism, gravel, and all other uric acid troubles. But even if the treatment has not been adopted in time to prevent attacks, Bishop's Varalettes will soften, break up, and remove old accumulations of uric acid, and keep new ones from forming, and thus effect a cure.

Are These Your Symptoms?

The preliminary symptoms of the graver uric acid troubles are irritation between the fingers, in the palms of the hands, or about the ankles and feet; a sensation of burning on the skin, with or without redness; small concretions on the outer rim of the ear, or little lumps under the skin, of arms, breast, or legs; acidity, heartburn, flatulence, or torpid liver, with aching on the right side; the passing of grains of uric acid or sediment; feelings of stiffness in the joints and muscles; enlargement and inflammation of the joints, and difficulty in bending them, or tenderness when touched. The appearance of any one of these symptoms is a clear

indication of the need of Bishop's Varalettes, which will not only cure the symptom itself, but at the same time prevent the development of one of the more serious uric acid disorders, such as Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, Gouty Eczema, Sciatica, and Lumbago. If these symptoms are yours, commence with the twenty-five days' treatment of Bishop's Varalettes immediately.

So much has been written about the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, Gouty Eczema, Sciatica, Lumbago,



Place one of Bishop's Varalettes in your drink three times a day, preferably with meals, and you will convert it into a valuable remedial agent, without in the least degree spoiling the flavour.

and other uric acid disorders, that the fact may have been overlooked that these complaints can be prevented, and that

Prevention is Better than Cure.

The only way, however, to prevent uric acid disorders is to begin the use of Bishop's Varalettes the moment the first symptoms appear. The reason for the wonderful efficiency of Bishop's Varalettes as a true preventive of Gout, Rheumatism, and minor uric acid disorders is that they stop the excessive formation of uric acid at the very source of its origin, prevent its accumulation in the

muscles, joints, and tissues, and also remove the old deposits of uric acid which are the cause of the various complaints mentioned above. Bishop's Varalettes have, therefore, a two-fold value: they are a preventive as well as a cure.

Be Wise in Time.

If the symptoms of uric acid accumulation are ignored, it is at your peril. If, at a later period, you are attacked by gout, rheumatism, gravel, gouty eczema, sciatica, and lumbago, you will have to endure the reflection that you might have avoided all the pain and torture by taking the simple advice here tendered: "Commence the twenty-five days' treatment with Bishop's Varalettes at once." Except for the gratifying results, you will never imagine you are taking a valuable course of medical treatment, because it is so simple, pleasant, convenient, and efficacious, and does not interfere with your pleasure or ordinary occupation.

A Simple and Scientific Treatment.

There are two points which it is specially desired to emphasise. The first of these is that Bishop's Varalette treatment is so marvellously simple, easy, and pleasant. All you have to do is to place one of Bishop's Varalettes in your drink three times a day, preferably with meals; and whatever the beverage, whether water, whisky and water, or mineral water, the Varalette will quickly dissolve with brisk effervescence, without in the least degree spoiling the flavour, but converting your ordinary beverage into a valuable remedial agent. A further point to be remembered is that Bishop's Varalette treatment is thoroughly scientific. Bishop's Varalettes are not a quack nostrum, or even a patent medicine, but a genuine remedy of proved and recognised merit. Messrs. Alfred Bishop, Limited, have received four Highest Awards at International Exhibitions for the excellence of their preparations, which are used by Royalty.

Have You Tried Bishop's Varalettes?

Bishop's Varalettes (regd.) are supplied in vials at 1s., 2s., and in boxes containing twenty-five days' treatment at 5s., by all Chemists and Drug Stores, or direct from Alfred Bishop, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End New Town, London, for 1s. 1d., 2s. 1d., and 5s. 2d., post free within the United Kingdom.

Travellers and others resident abroad can obtain Bishop's Varalettes from the leading chemists in any country, or from the following depôts—France: Roberts and Co., 5, Rue de la Paix, Paris. Spain: Foye y Gimenez, Fontanella, 21 pral., Barcelona. Australia: Potter and Birks, 1½, Macquarie Place, Sydney, N.S.W. United States: Lehn and Fink, 120, William Street, New York City. South Africa: Lennon and Co., Cape Town and Johannesburg.

PLEASE NOTE that it is advisable in commencing Bishop's Varalette treatment to begin with the twenty-five days' treatment, which you can obtain immediately from your own Chemist or direct from the makers, post free, in the United Kingdom for 5s. 2d.



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THE
POLISHER

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

EIGHT East-End churches will welcome the Bishop of London during his Lenten Mission. The number of his engagements appears to be considerably smaller

Church in Moscow Road. Mr. Stuart was formerly Vicar of St. James's, Holloway. He is one of the ablest preachers among the London Evangelical clergy.

At the annual meeting of the Newcastle Diocesan Society it was stated by the Archdeacon of Northumberland that the Bishop's health is steadily improving. It

teaching gifts, and knew how to win the confidence of the young.

Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") has gone to America for a seven months' tour. He is to lecture on theology and history at Harvard and Nashville Universities. On returning to England Dr. Watson will



Photo, Bolak.

THE SCENE OF A RECENT GREAT STRIKE IN THE FRENCH SHOE TRADE: FOUGÈRES, WITH ITS INTERESTING OLD CASTLE.

The old château at Fougères dates from the fifteenth century. It is at present being restored by the French Society of Fine Arts. In the picture appear also the church and the faubourg of St. Martin. On the heights in the background are the city proper and the church of St. Leonard.

than in previous years, and this is, no doubt, owing to the long distance he will have to travel. The mission closes on Good Friday with the Three Hours' Service at Poplar Parish Church.

Prebendary Stuart, who has lately been appointed a Simeon trustee, has been for nearly thirteen years Vicar of St. Matthew's, Bayswater, which has for its nearest neighbours the Bayswater Synagogue and the Greek

is hoped that Dr. Lloyd may be able to return to his duties at the end of February.

The late Canon Holland was greatly beloved by pupils of the Baker Street and Graham Street Schools, London, over whose interests he watched for many years with anxious care. Many of them have been entertained at his beautiful country-house near Harbledown, Canterbury. Canon Holland had remarkable

settle in the neighbourhood of London, unless it should happen that before that time he has accepted the Principalship of Westminster College, Cambridge.

Dean Lefroy has gone to Switzerland for a month's holiday, and is expected back in Norwich about the end of February. August has hitherto been the Dean's favourite time for visiting Switzerland, and the summer resort he most loves is the Riffelalp. V.

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A REMARKABLE BOOK ON THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., the distinguished authority on Hygienic Science and Health Questions, is evidently a believer in Thomas Carlyle's doctrine that there is no utility in pointing out misfortunes unless you at the same time indicate the remedy. In his remarkable little book, "The Art of Living," just issued from the press, Dr. Wilson not only points out that "Our first duty to ourselves is to check illness at the outset," but he follows up this admonition with the more welcome information how we are to do it. He, so to speak, says: "You have the evil of ill-health to fight. Now, here's the weapon to fight with. Strike for freedom." For example, he says: "Suppose a person has run down—feels languid and is easily tired. If he neglects this warning—for all such signs and symptoms are Nature's warning to us—the possibility is that he will pass further afield into the great lone land of disease. Can he do anything to save himself from such a disastrous result? In the vast majority of cases he can restore his vigour." How? Dr. Wilson tells his reader how without delay, adding at once this remarkable statement: "Probably he will be advised to take a tonic. This in the main is good advice. Unfortunately the number of tonics is legion, but if there exists any preparation which can combine in itself the properties of a tonic and restorative, and which at the same time can contribute to the nourishment and building up of the enfeebled body, it is evident such an agent must prove of the utmost value to everybody. I have found such a tonic and restorative in the preparation known as Sanatogen." How the distinguished author found this tonic he tells us in an interesting bit of autobiography. "Recovering from an attack of Influenza," he says, "and suffering from the severe weakness incidental to that ailment, Sanatogen was brought under my notice. I gave it a fair trial, and the results were all that could have been desired. In a short time my appetite improved, the weakness was conquered, and without the use of any other medicine or preparation I was restored to health." It is easy to believe that this experience led the doctor to make a thorough investigation into this specific which had served him so well. Sanatogen, he tells us, "combines two distinct elements—one tonic and the other nutritive." Further, it is no "secret" remedy, for, as he pertinently observes, "Its composition is well known, otherwise medical men would not prescribe it." What the tonic and nutritive elements of Sanatogen are, and how they effect so much good, Dr. Wilson describes in simple, convincing terms. The whole passage is too long to quote, but one important remark of the writer may be given, namely, that one of the principal elements of Sanatogen "represents the substance which actually forms a very important, if not the most important, constituent of our brain and nervous system." How, through regenerating the nervous system, Sanatogen restores the functions of the digestive organs, and by rebuilding the whole body, compensates the wear and tear of latter-day life; how it does away with the need of stimulants, and cures the sick by the natural method of making the body strong enough to drive out disease—all this, in the delightful style of Dr. Wilson's language, makes engrossing and pleasant, as well as instructive, reading. This last contribution of Dr. Wilson to the literature of Health may certainly be calculated to carry joyful news to the ailing and weary. A limited number of complete specimen copies of the "Art of Living," by Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., are being distributed free of charge. To obtain one of these copies the applicant must mention the *Illustrated London News* in sending his name and address to the publishers—F. WILLIAMS & Co., 83, Upper Thames St., London, E.C.

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PLAYHOUSES.

FRENCH PLAYS AT THE ROYALTY.

FOR the third week of his season of French plays at the Royalty Mr. Gaston Mayer has secured the services of M. Georges Berr and Mlle. Marie Kolb. Both artists appeared last Monday night in Regnard's old-fashioned farce, "Le Légataire Universel." Regnard was a pupil or successor of Molière, and already in his hands, so far as this play is concerned, the Molière characters seem to have become conventionalised. The most prominent person in the story is Crispin, a roguish valet, who imposes in various disguises upon an old miser in order to secure that the latter shall divide his fortune between Crispin's young master and a chambermaid whom Crispin desires to marry. M. Berr, who is a mercurial comedian, somewhat in M. Galipaux's manner, extracts no little fun out of the valet's rôle; but Lisette, the maidservant, is too slightly sketched a part to enable Mlle. Kolb to show her powers. "Le Légataire Universel," which was preceded by that delightful comedietta, "Le Petit Hôtel," was to be replaced on Wednesday night by "La Bataille de Dames," and last night by "Le Mariage de Figaro."

"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD."

AT WYNDHAM'S.

"When Knights Were Bold," a farce written by "Charles Marlowe" and recently produced at Wyndham's Theatre, is a stale and rather dreary specimen of the mock-heroic play. While the basis of the play is the contrast between the diminutive stature and frail physique of a young Baronet of the present year of grace and the chivalric notions associated with his title of Sir Guy de Vere, the author gets no nearer carrying through this idea than by making her ultra-modern and puny hero overcome his love-rival by fisticuffs in a dream, which takes the action back seven hundred years; and then, when the awakening comes, order this adventurer out of the house on a charge of cheating at cards. The main difference

between Mr. James Welch and Mr. Weedon Grossmith in this kind of unromantic rôle consists in the fact that Mr. Grossmith represents Cockney as opposed to "genteeler" humour, and assumes a certain imperturbability for which Mr. Welch's

substitute is a degree of nervous vigour. Frankly, however, we are little more impressed by the leading player's performance in Miss Jay's farce than by the play itself. Mr. Welch, as the Sir Guy who loathes the very mention of the "days of old," has little more to do in the first act than to sneeze in the face of the other characters, and even in the play's final passages, where the baronet feigns madness in a mood of incarnate knighthood, the author's scheme allows the actor but few amusing moments.

"THE LADY DANDIES."

AT DALY'S.

There was only one weakness in the opéra comique known originally at Daly's as "The Merveilleuses," and now renamed "The Lady Dandies"—its comic side. Its scenery and costumes, representing Paris under the Directory, make the most beautiful *mise-en-scène* for which even Mr. Edwardes has ever been responsible. Herr Hugo Felix's music is infinitely in advance of that generally provided in musical plays, and challenges comparisons, both for freshness of melody and ingenuity of orchestration, with the score of "Véronique." The quartette of vocalists—Miss Denise Orme, Miss Evie Greene, Mr. Evett, and Mr. Bradfield—on whom rests the burden of interpreting that music, could not easily be matched on the light-opera stage. The dances of Miss Gabrielle Ray are so exquisitely piquant as to be worthy of Sylvia Grey. The romantic story of the Royalist refugee and his twice-wedded young wife, to which M. Sardou has put his name, contains quite a respectable amount of plot. In fact, the comic relief of "The Merveilleuses" alone needed strengthening, and such improvement has been effected now that Mr. Huntley Wright has joined the Daly cast, and taken up the rôle of the timid Prefect of Police. The popular comedian, whose return to his old home was welcomed last week with the greatest enthusiasm, is as brisk and alert as ever, and has a new topical song, "Only a Question of Time," for which he will need numberless encore verses.



Photo. Topical.

THE UNITED STATES BATTLE-SHIP "INDIANA," WHICH LEFT KINGSTON AFTER THE SWETTENHAM-DAVIS INCIDENT.

The "Indiana" and the "Missouri" were sent from Guantanamo by the United States Government to assist the sufferers of Kingston, and were withdrawn in circumstances too familiar to be recounted. The "Indiana" is a vessel of 20,288 tons, her complement is 470 men, and her speed 15 knots. She was completed in 1895.

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Boiled Fish—

cod, haddock, whiting—is greatly improved when served with a simple white sauce. The correct foundation for such sauces is

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It produces sauces of that creamy consistency which goes so perfectly with boiled fish. Use it always instead of ordinary flour for fish sauces.

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Preserves, Beautifies, Strengthens the Hair, prevents it falling off or turning grey, eradicates scurf and dandruff, and is specially recommended for Ladies and Children. It produces

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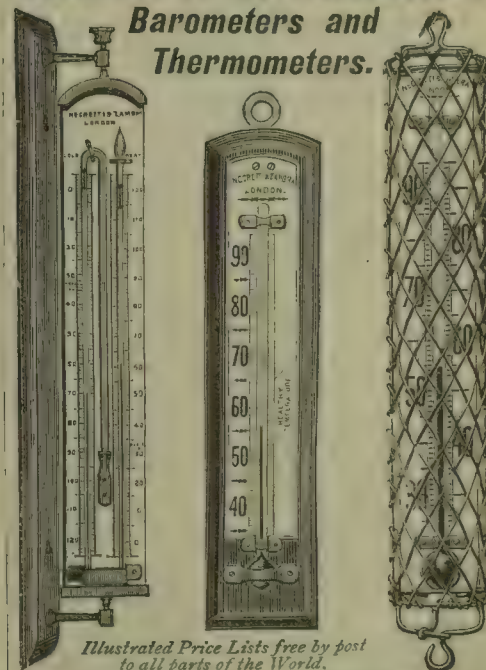
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OUR Illustration represents Messrs. Mappin and Webb's magnificent new premises, now in course of construction. The erection of this building the firm have entrusted to one of the most eminent of English architects, Mr. John Belcher, A.R.A., and in their instructions have asked him to design an edifice which will be both striking and beautiful and at the same time embody all conditions of convenience, comfort, and safety which are looked for in a completely equipped modern commercial building. In order to obtain an original effect, it has been decided to construct the walls in solid marble, and already hundreds of workmen are busy quarrying the blocks from the Pentelic quarries, where the material for the Parthenon was obtained more than twenty centuries ago. All the details and accessories will be of the delicate and refined design which this material suggests, and the fronts of the two lower floors, together with the balconies overhanging them, of bronze, so as to ensure complete durability. During the demolition and rebuilding of the Oxford Street premises arrangements have been made to carry on the business in large and spacious temporary show-rooms immediately in the rear of their old premises. The entrance will be from Oxford Street as heretofore. Messrs. Mappin and Webb's customers will consequently be able to make their purchases without the slightest inconvenience.

No golf-ball has ever been invented to the making of which so much time, trouble, and expense have been devoted as to the production of the "Dunlop Flyer," just put on the market. The Dunlop Rubber Company, Limited, made exhaustive experiments with every known make of



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ball, under the direction of a leading professional, and have achieved a ball which is a wonderfully far driver, very true in putting, and which, after a week's hard work, shows not the slightest indication of any tendency to chip.

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One way of assisting distressed Jamaica is to increase the demand for the delicious products of the island. Messrs. Leonard Hall and Co., of 132, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., will be glad to send to any of our readers, on receipt of a postcard, a list of the many West Indian delicacies, mostly prepared in Kingston.

Passengers travelling by sea to join the P. and O. cruising-yacht *Vectis* at Marseilles (whence she departs on Feb. 14 for a cruise of twenty-nine days to Greece, Palestine, Egypt, etc.) left Tilbury by the company's steam-ship *Persia* on the 6th inst.; baggage was also conveyed by this vessel of those passengers joining the cruise by the overland route. These will leave Victoria Station by the eleven a.m. train on Feb. 13. The company has issued an illustrated booklet descriptive of this and subsequent cruises.

Stropping is an operation difficult to perform, as most shavers know well, and many devices have from time to time been introduced to render stropping easy, but all these instruments have the great disadvantage that, although they in some measure sharpen a blade when first used, they soon leave a very undesirable blunt edge, because they are not capable of stropping at the correct angle. The Wilkinson machine overcomes this, and is recognised as the only perfect machine for stropping razors, giving precisely the same result as the highly skilled hairdresser.



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is unequalled for daintiness of taste and fragrance, and for its refreshing and invigorating qualities. For the morning or evening meal, or for a mid-day refreshment, it is both delicious and satisfying. It brightens the brain, steadies the nerves, and stimulates the blood to healthy action.

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Mixture**

—a tobacco that will give you
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from your pipe. Its mellow fra-
grance is very pleasant indoors.

Sold in 1-oz. packets and 2-oz. and 4-oz. Tins.

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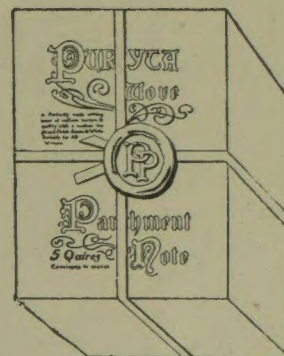
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SOLUBLE
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SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE (Patented). The only choco-
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The promptness of its preparation, its low price, and its
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The ordinary powder cocoa, which is deprived of its
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Chocolate is nutritive because none of its butter has been
removed from it.

Moreover, it is highly digestive, because the process of its
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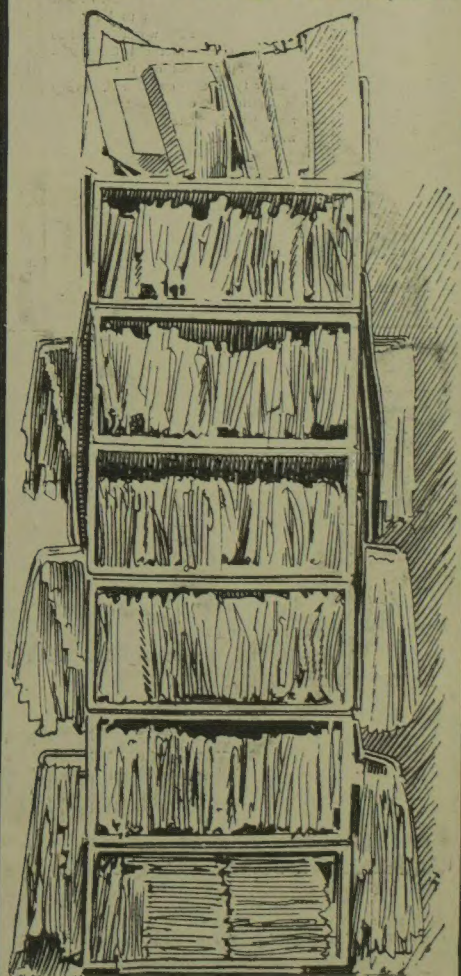
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Jan. 15, 1897) of MR. CHARLES WILLIAM ANDERSON, of 31, Park Lane, and Cleadon Park, South Shields, who died on Dec. 20, was proved on Jan. 22 by James Kerkley and James Oswin Kerkley, the value of the real and personal estate being £391,326. The testator gives £1000 to Mary Ann Young; £500 each to Elizabeth Young, Mary Nicholson White, Ellen Brown, Eleanor Florence Trotter, and Julia White; £2000 to the Ingham Infirmary, South Shields; and the following legacies to servants: £2000 to Herbert Haddon; £1000 to John Hurst; £800 each to Eleanor Cunningham and Joseph Tweedy; and £500 to Walter John Griffin. He also gives £1600 per annum to James Kerkley during the life of Mrs. Anderson, and £250 per annum to James Oswin Kerkley while acting as executor. The residue he leaves to his wife for life, and then in trust for James Kerkley and his children.

The will (dated Oct. 18, 1904) of MISS HARRIETT CLARKE, of Park House, Macclesfield, who died in February last, has been proved by Edward Arthur Clarke and Edwin Kennedy Hilton, the value of the estate amounting to £120,093. She gives £5000 for a public hall at Borrisokane, Tipperary, in memory of her father; £1000 to the Higher Hurdfield Sunday School; £500 each to the Children's Convalescent Home at Broadstairs and the Thorneycroft Convalescent Fund; and her freehold and leasehold property in Ireland to her nephews David, Cecil, and William Gardiner. All other her estate she leaves to the Liverpool Navy League Sea-Training Home, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Salvation Army, the Anti-Vivisection Society, the London City Mission, the Tower Hamlets Mission, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and the London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution.

The will (dated Nov. 6, 1903) of MR. WILLIAM FORSTER, of Blickling, Norfolk, who died on Oct. 23, has been proved by the Rev. Charles Compton Lanchester and Thomas Woods Purdy, the value of the estate amounting to £108,372. The testator gives £10,000 each to his cousins, William Forster Lanchester and the Rev. Henry Ord Lanchester; £2500 each to his cousins Lucy, Ada, Beatrice, and Catherine Lanchester; £3000, in trust, for Clara Vale for life, and then for her daughters; £2000 to his cousin Harriet L. Lanchester;

Chelmsford, who died on Oct. 20, is proved by his son Herbert Alfred Bodkin, his daughters, Amy Maud Bodkin and Jessie Mary Bodkin, and Leonard Gray, the value of the estate being £43,603. The testator leaves everything he shall die possessed of to his children, Herbert Alfred, Jessie Mary, Amy Maud, Eva Alice Thomas, Nora Helen, Percy Arthur, and Ernest Frank.

The will (dated March 26, 1886) of MR. WILLIAM RADFORD BILBOROUGH, of 15, Beech Grove Terrace, Leeds, who died on Dec. 2, has been proved by his brother, Alfred Bilborough, the value of the property amounting to £83,172. The testator gives certain lands and houses at Gildersome, Edge Hill, West Derby, and Toxteth Park to his brother, and the residue of his property to him and his sister Anne, share and share alike.

The will (dated July 16, 1894) of MRS. CATHERINE MERRIMAN, of Heath House, Knutsford, Chester, who died on Dec. 7, has been proved by Frank Merriman and George Langshaw Merriman, the sons, the value of the estate being sworn at £71,498. The testatrix leaves

£1000, all the household furniture, and the income from one-tenth of her property in trust for her daughter Julia while a spinster, and subject thereto everything she shall die possessed of is to be divided among all her children.

The will (dated Feb. 8, 1900) of MRS. MARY MARTIN, of Beechwood, Withean, Sussex, who died on Dec. 18, has been proved by David Collet Thomas

(Continued overleaf)



THE BILLIARD-ROOM.



THE DINING-ROOM.

A NEW HOME FOR THE VISITORS TO THE ENGLISH SWITZERLAND: THE MONTREUX PALACE HOTEL.

The Montreux Palace Hotel, which is now enjoying its first winter season, ranks among the first in Europe. It is not only frequented by visitors who make "English Switzerland" their winter quarters, but also by the best class of traveller en route to the South through the Simplon—a line which grows in favour as its excellent train-services become more widely known. The hotel is also close to the junction of the picturesque railway from Montreux to the Bernese Oberland, via the Simmenthal.

£2500 to his cousin Annie Grant; the proceeds of the sale of his household furniture, except his office furniture at Aylsham, to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; and other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves to his cousin, the Rev. Charles Compton Lanchester.

The will (dated May 29, 1906), with a codicil, of MR. WILLIAM BODKIN, M.D., of The Cloisters,

MERRYWEATHERS' HAND FIRE PUMP

Still the Simplest, Best, and Most Reliable Fire Extinguisher.

1. NOTHING TO GET OUT OF ORDER
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A well-known authority writes:—"It is a source of gravest danger to allow cheap foreign extinguishers to be used. I would again give this warning, that so far as the cheap first aid fire extinguishing appliances of the foreign extinguisher type are concerned, every public authority, every factory owner, and every private individual should avoid them."

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BERNCASTLER
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"Kupferberg's" Sparkling Berncastler, now obtainable, is an exceedingly fine, dry Moselle wine, made only from the best grapes grown in the Berncastler vineyards. See that every bottle bears the well-known "Kupferberg" full brand and label.

Of all Wine Merchants and Stores.
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Gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, but do not rub. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable.

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Mr R. J. Williams, Kingswinford, writes:—"Its properties I find truly marvellous. I have for the last twenty years suffered from Chronic Rheumatism, which at times almost deprived me of the use of my left side. I commenced using your Salt two months ago on the recommendation of a friend, and have not felt the least touch of Rheumatism since, and I also consider it has greatly improved my general health."

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The wife of a railway stationmaster in the Midlands writes:—"My little girl has derived much benefit from your Sea Salt. When nearly two years old she commenced to walk, then suddenly left off, and cried if put on her feet, and her little legs went very thin. The doctor advised me to use your Salt in her bath. I continued the baths twice each day, making them strong with the Salt, and there was a gradual improvement in the child's condition, and we have now the delight of seeing her run about, a bonny, healthy child. People say it really seems a miracle."

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PLASMON

The Food for Old and Young.

(Also Plasmon Cocoa, Oats, Biscuits, &c.)

Whiting, Cod, Halibut, Boiled or Fried Sole, or any kind of fish
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LAZENBY'S

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This century-old Sauce is equally good with Cold Meats, Game, etc.

The ingredients of STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES are well known to medical men and approved by them.

BRITAIN'S HIGHEST-CLASS PRODUCTION IN VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

For Discriminating Smokers.

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4/9 per 100.

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Of all Tobacconists & Stores.

* Also packed in our patent vacuum air-tight tins for tropical climates.

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Hooping-Cough CROUP

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will also be found very efficacious in cases of BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO AND RHEUMATISM

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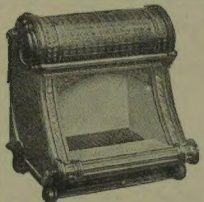
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Send your address for a FREE SAMPLE, or 6d. in stamps for a full sized box.

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enhance the beauty and comfort of every room in which they are used.

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Is the BEST LIQUID DENTIFRICE in the World.

PREVENTS the DECAY of the TEETH.

RENDERS THE TEETH PEARLY WHITE.

Is partly composed of Honey, and Extracts from Sweet Herbs and Plants. IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND DELICIOUS TO THE TASTE.

Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World, 2/6 per Bottle.



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INVALUABLE FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

Entirely Removes and Prevents all ROUGHNESS, REDNESS, IRRITATION, CHAPS, &c., and

KEEPS THE SKIN SOFT, SMOOTH AND WHITE AT ALL SEASONS.

Delightfully SOOTHING and REFRESHING after Walking, Golfing, Cycling, Motoring, Dancing, &c.

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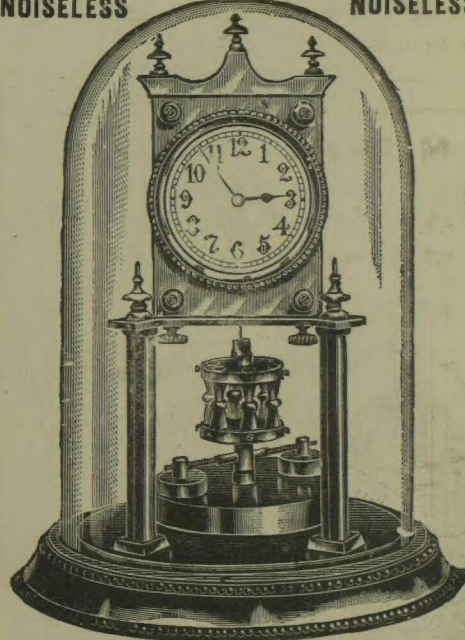
WITHOUT THE USE OF SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH.

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R. HOVENDEN and SONS, Ltd., the Proprietors, bought the business, with the receipt, trade mark, and goodwill, from the Executrix of the late A. S. Lloyd. The genuine is now manufactured ONLY at their Factory. From all Chemists, Hairdressers, &c. Wholesale only: R. HOVENDEN and SONS, Ltd., Berners Street, W., and City Road, E.C.

400 DAYS WITHOUT RE-WINDING.

A wonderful piece of mechanism. THE LATEST THING IN CLOCKS. Observe there is no swinging pendulum. IT REVOLVES. NOISELESS NOISELESS

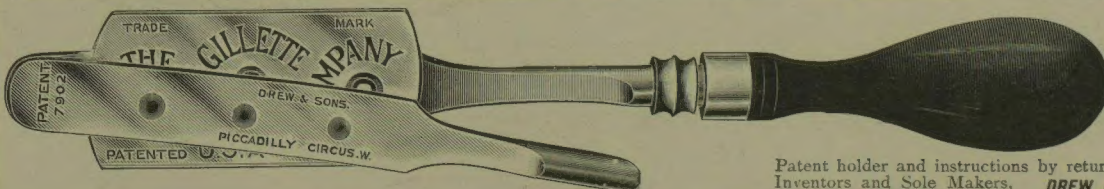


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Delivered Free for 44/-

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should have one of DREW'S PATENT BLADE HOLDERS for sharpening blades that have become dull in use. The keenest edge can be obtained in A FEW SECONDS by stropping on an ordinary strop.

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GOLD MEDAL PALMITINE

FOR DINING & DRAWING ROOMS



GRAND PRIZE PARASTRINE

FOR USE UNDER SHADES

Every Home Needs **Zam-Buk** "RUB IT IN"

James Bull, and Mrs. Adelia Augusta Louisa Walker, the value of the property being £135,267. Amongst other legacies, the testatrix gives £4000 to her niece Kate Fiveash; £2000 each to her nephews and nieces Jane Kelly, Sarah Ann Bush, Frederick Fiveash, Robert Bagnall, and Dorothy Green; £1000 each to her nephews and niece, John Fiveash, William Bagnall, Robert Fiveash, and Mrs. John Fiveash; and the residue of her property to Mrs. Adelia Augusta Louisa Walker.

The will (dated April 7, 1903) of MR. GEORGE WILLS, of 3, Hyde Park Gate, and 3, Chapel Street E.C., Australian merchant, who died on Dec. 16, was proved on Jan. 12 by his sons, George Tarleton Wills, John Henry Wills, Arthur Walters Wills, M.P., and Charles Percy Wills, the value of the real and personal estate being £718,825. Under partnership deeds he gives his profits in the firms of Wills and Co. and G. and R. Wills, as to fourteen parts to his son Charles Percy, ten parts each to his sons George Tarleton and John Henry, and six parts each to George Arthur Jury and William E. J. Brocksope. After giving £10,000 to his son Arthur, and a few small legacies, he leaves the residue of his estate and effects in equal shares to his children.

The following are other important wills now proved—

Mr. Watson Askew Robertson, Pallinsburn, Northumberland.	£113,528
Mr. Alexander McDowell Nathan, 25, Moor Lane, E.C., and Little Heath Wood, Potter's Bar.	£93,223
Mr. John Frederick Hall, Sharcombe, near Wells, Somerset.	£66,340
Mr. John Mortimer Fawcett, Ipen Lodge, West Park, Headingley, Leeds.	£54,847
Colonel the Hon. North Dalrymple Hamilton, Bargany, Ayr.	£48,718
Mr. Lambert Van Notten Pole, 62, Princes Square, Bayswater.	£42,698
Mr. George Bishop, 3, Ashley Gardens, Westminster.	£36,614
Mr. David Davies, 35, Croxteth Road, Liverpool.	£35,724
Miss Margaret Wigram, 13, Lansdowne Place, Cheltenham.	£35,334
Mr. Frederick Peake, 6, Bedford Row, and Burrough-on-the-Hill, Leicester.	£33,848
Mr. John Powell, 118, Moseley Road, Birmingham.	£31,761
Mr. William Appleyard Nicholl, 3, Park Road, Halifax.	£30,922
Mr. Isaac Aron Joseph, Briscot Lodge, Warwick Avenue, Maida Hill.	£29,172

CHESS.

SORRENTO.—We are pleased to receive your problem, and you may rest assured of its careful examination.

O MAUER (Hackney).—The three-mover composed by your brother is not without merit; but the first move is easy, and the subsequent play, relying on check by discovery, is without interest. We are, therefore, obliged to decline it, but shall be glad to examine further contributions.

A GROVES (Southend).—We are without information on the subject, but a work of the kind has been talked of for some time.

A G RICHARDSON (Paris).—If you look at the game again you will see the comment is quite sound. The move you suggest as sufficient is obviously useless. Your solutions of Holiday Problems are quite correct.

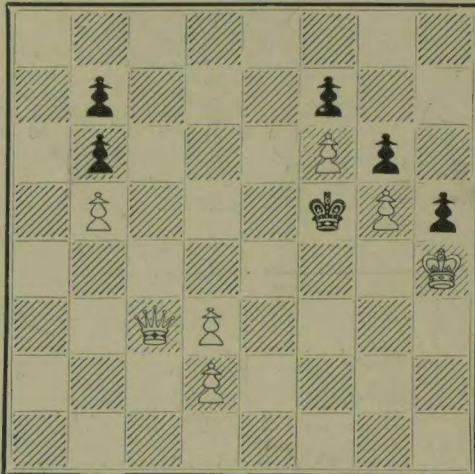
A GUNN (Muswell Hill).—We know of no other address than the publisher's, as given in our notice.

J HOPKINSON (Derby).—You are quite right; we have a very high opinion of that particular player's merits, and do not think too many examples can be given of his style of play.

WALTER S FORRESTER (Bristol).—You will find your solutions always duly acknowledged, but a necessary interval of time must first elapse.

H J M (Acton).—Thanks; it shall be examined. Your last met with much approval.

PROBLEM No. 3276.—By A. W. DANIEL.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3267 received from F von Gerson (Buenos Ayres); of No. 3268 from Srikanjan Bagchi (Calcutta); of No. 3269 from A H Brasher (Lahore), J W Beaty (Toronto), and Srikanjan Bagchi (Calcutta); of No. 3270 from J W Beaty (Toronto), and Robert H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.); of No. 3271 from C Field junior (Athol, Mass.); of No. 3272 from C R Jones, Rud Hoffmann (Teplitz, Bohemia), K R B F, and F R Pickering (Forest Hill); of No. 3273 from C H Platt (Sheffield), C R Jones, Laura Greaves (Shelton), A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), Stettin, T Roberts, Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), C E Perugini, R C Widdicombe (Saltash), and S J England (South Woodford).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3274 received from J D Tucker (Ilkley), A Gunn (Muswell Hill), Sorrento, Colonel J F Worledge (Upper Norwood), Shadforth, F Henderson (Leeds), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), A Groves (Southend), Laura Greaves (Shelton), Walter S Forrester (Bristol), R Worters (Canterbury), E J Winter Wood, A G Richardson (Paris), Nellie Morris (Winchelsea), Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), Charles Burnett, and G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3273.—By W. T. PIERCE.

WHITE	BLACK
1. Kt to Q 6th	K to Q 5th
2. Q to Q 2nd (ch)	K moves
3. Kt mates	

If Black play 1. P or B moves, 2. Kt to Kt 5th, and 3. Q mates.

CHESS IN AUSTRIA.

Game played between Messrs. VIDMAR and MIESES in the Vienna Club Tournament.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. V.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. V.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	28. R takes R	R to B 5th
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	29. K to K 2nd	
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 4th		
4. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
5. P to K 3rd	Kt to B 3rd		
6. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to K 5th		
7. Q to B 2nd	Kt takes Kt		
8. P takes Kt			

The defence is more robust than the usual one, and is already turning the tables on the first player. The isolated Pawn at Q R 3rd will be difficult for White to keep.

8.	B to Q 3rd
9. R to Q Kt sq	Kt to K 2nd
10. B to Q 3rd	Q to B 2nd
11. Castles	B to Q 2nd
12. Q to Kt 3rd	B to B 3rd
13. B P takes P	B takes P

Note how well Black's Bishops are posted, commanding as they do both sides of the board, while there are more weak spots than one to be discovered in the opposite camp.

14. Q to R 4th (ch)	B to B 3rd
15. B to Kt 5th	Castles
16. B takes B	Kt takes B
17. P to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
18. P to K 5th	B to K 2nd
19. Q to Kt 3rd	Q R to B sq
20. B to B 4th	P takes P
21. P takes P	Kt to R 4th
22. Q to R 2nd	Q to B 5th

With the Queens removed White's Q R P must fall, after which his game seems as though it ought to go to pieces. On the contrary, the interest of the struggle here begins.

23. R to Kt 2nd	Q takes Q
24. R takes Q	R to B 5th
25. R to Q sq	K R to B sq
26. K to B sq	R to B 7th
27. R to Q 2nd	R takes Q R

The sequel shows how this move robs a fine combination of success; but it is a necessary link in the defence of the two attacked Pawns, and cannot be called an error.

29.	R to R 5th
30. R to B 2nd	Kt to B 5th
31. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt takes R P

Giving White an opportunity he had in view on his 30th move, for a very smart and all-but-triumphant assault.

32. R to B 8th (ch)	B to B sq
33. B to Kt 5th	P to B 3rd
34. P to Q 5th	

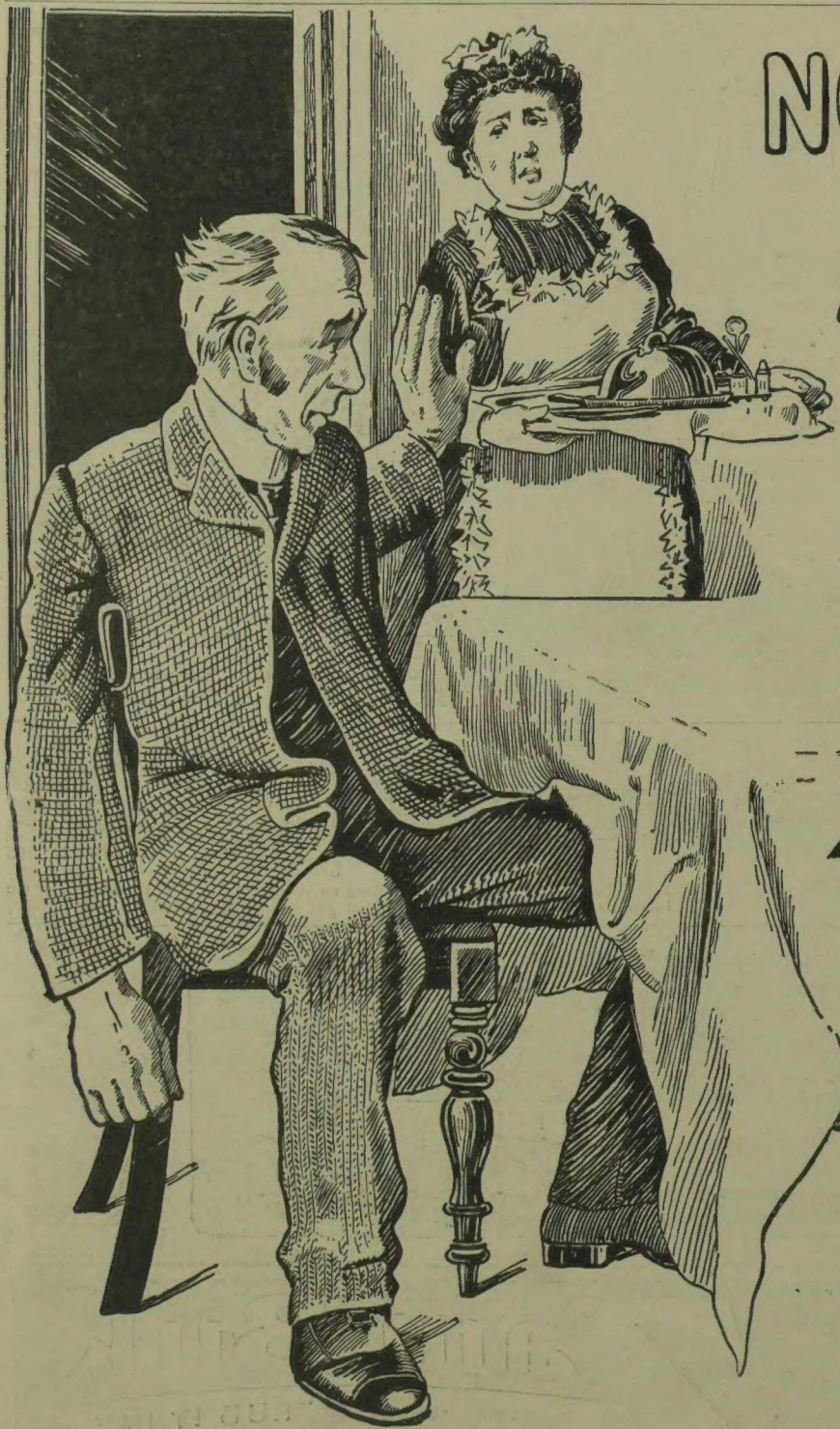
A very pretty position, where the capture of the Bishop is the only reply, and White may well be excused for overlooking the next step in the defence.

34.	P takes B
35. P takes P	R to R 4th
R takes P (ch)	thwarts everything.
White's spirited bid for victory is now exhausted.	

36. Kt to B 3rd	R to B 4th
37. R to Q 8th	R to B 2nd
38. R to Q 7th	R takes R
39. P takes R	B to K 2nd
40. Kt to Q 4th	K to B 2nd
41. K to Q 3rd	P to Q R 4th
42. K to K 4th	P to R 5th
43. K to Q 5th	Kt to Kt 8th
44. Kt to B 5th	Kt to B 6th (ch)
45. K to B 6th	B to Q sq
46. K to Kt 7th	P to R 6th
47. K to B 8th	P to R 7th
48. K takes B	P to R 8th (a Q)
49. K to B 7th	Q to R 2nd (ch)
50. K to B 6th	Q to R sq (ch)

And after a few more moves White resigns.

Sir Thomas Dewar recently laid the foundation-stone of the new premises for the London offices of John Dewar and Sons, Limited, distillers, on the site of the corner of James's Street and the Haymarket. The building is to be completed in ten months. Deposited in the stone was a tin case containing specimens of the various advertising media of the firm, and also a bottle of "White Label" whisky. Sir Thomas Dewar in his speech remarked that posterity will thus have an opportunity of seeing the means by which a commodity was advertised by their forefathers, and the sample may play an important part in the final settlement of the question, "What is whisky?"



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APPETITE!

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